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MR. CUSHING TO ENTER PRIMARY FOR GOVERNOR

He Announces He Is a Candidate to Lead Republican State Ticket as Opposed to Former Congressman McCall

REASONS ARE GIVEN

Statement of Man Who Polled Biggest Vote in Last Election Cites His Friends' Requests That He Run

Lieut.-Gov. Grafton D. Cushing today announced that he will oppose Samuel W. McCall for the Republican nomination for Governor next fall. He said he was forced to make a declaration at this time because of the recent statement of Mr. McCall in which the former congressman announced that he would be the Republican candidate again in 1915 if the party wanted him.

The Cushing boom for Governor was launched immediately after the November election, in which Mr. McCall was defeated for Governor by Governor Walsh, but in which Mr. Cushing defeated his Democratic rival, Edward P. Barry, for the lieutenant-governorship. Mr. Cushing got the highest vote of any candidate in the state election. His total was more than 212,000, which was approximately 2000 more than Governor Walsh received. He was given a big plurality over Mr. Barry.

Lieutenant-Governor Cushing's statement follows:

"Since Mr. McCall's defeat last November, a large number of the rank and file of the Republican party and especially the younger and more active workers have urged me to become a candidate for the nomination for Governor in 1915. They said they wanted to win; that I had received the largest vote of any candidate in 1914 and the largest that any Republican nominee for state office had received for several years; that the Progressives would come back more readily to the Republicans under my leadership; and that I was therefore the strongest candidate the party could nominate.

"I refused to make any statement at so early a date. But Mr. McCall's announcement of his willingness to accept the Republican nomination obliges me in fairness to all persons interested to make an immediate statement or to seem to concur by my silence in Mr. McCall's nomination.

"I have a great respect for Mr. McCall and a great personal liking. I have, however, gradually become convinced that sooner or later I should be obliged to yield to the wishes of this constantly increasing number of Republicans, and, in order that the determination of the question may be laid fairly before the members of the party, I now announce that I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor.

"I shall be an active candidate and I hope a perfectly fair one. If unsuccessful I shall cheerfully support the party's nominee. I am determined, however, to give the voters a chance to express their preferences at the primaries in the manner provided by the present direct nomination law."

MANY SEEK PLACES AS BOSTON TEACHERS

Nearly 100 candidates for teachers in Boston schools were present at the opening of the examinations in the Normal school building on Huntington avenue this morning. About 50 were taking tests for high school work and 14 for high school commercial teaching. The examinations continue through this week. Wednesday examinations for nurses will be held.

U. S. S. DES MOINES IN PORT

In port today is the United States cruiser Des Moines, Commander John R. Blakely in command, which is taking on ammunition and additional men in preparation for sailing for New York and Charleston, S. C. The vessel arrived here from Portsmouth, N. H. The ammunition is to be transferred to the cruiser Tacoma.

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SERVICE BOARD POST IS ASSUMED BY J. B. EASTMAN

Chairman Frederick J. Macleod Is Re-elected Immediately After New Member Takes Office

Joseph B. Eastman today qualified as a new member of the Massachusetts public service commission before Governor Walsh at the State House. He succeeds George W. Anderson who recently assumed the duties of United States district attorney at Boston.

On the return of Mr. Eastman from the State House to the offices of the public service commission in the Albion building, Beacon street, an executive session was held by the commission and Frederick J. Macleod was re-elected chairman. This procedure is in compliance with the statute which requires that whenever a vacancy is filled the commission shall elect a chairman.

At the executive session the commission voted that each division of the office shall hereafter be designated as a department, namely, rate and tariff department, railroad and street railway department, inspection department, counting department, telephone and telegraph department and engineering department.

The commissioners retain in their present capacities the present heads of departments. The personnel of the office force also is retained as at present.

ALLIES ADMIT LOSS OF GROUND IN THE ARGONNE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 25.—A heavy German bombardment north of Zillebeke is officially reported. Shells also were fired into Arras and bombs into La Boisselle, activities which the Allies' artillery put an end to.

In the Argonne fighting in the Fourde-Paris region has terminated, the Allies maintaining all positions, excepting 50 meters of trenches demolished by the heavy German bombs. In Alsace the struggle in the region of Uffholtz and Hartmannsweilerkopf was continued yesterday, the Allies approaching close to the German wire entanglements.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE URGED AT STATE HOUSE HEARING

Louis Brandeis, First Speaker for Movement, Says It Is Duty of Women to Vote in Order to Protect Their Interests

Supporters and opponents of equal suffrage gathered in room 431 at the State House today at what is expected to be the final legislative hearing on this subject before the proposed woman suffrage amendment to the constitution is submitted to the voters of Massachusetts for acceptance or rejection.

The hearing was given by the committee on constitutional amendments with Senator Frank Bartlett of Pittsfield, chairman, presiding. Not so many were present as at similar hearings in recent years, due, it was believed, to the general opinion that the Legislature, like that of last year, is favorable to submitting the question to the people.

Both sides of the question were about equally represented in numbers, the suffragists for the most part sitting on the left side of the room and the anti-suffragists to the right. The latter were conspicuous with their bright red roses, the emblem of the Massachusetts association opposed to the granting of equal suffrage to women.

Mrs. Crowley Conducts

Mrs. Teresa Crowley, conducting the hearing for the suffragists, introduced Louis Brandeis, who said that the men should regard the question as one of duty rather than of right. It is the duty of women to vote, he maintained, so that they may become better developed as good American citizens and may be in a position to protect their interests.

(Continued on page nine, column one)



(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York)
General von Kluck and his staff at the front

U. S. CLAIMS ITS NEUTRALITY FAIR TO ALL NATIONS

Defense of American Interpretation of Rights and Duties Asserts No Discrimination Practised in Favor of Allies

WASHINGTON.—The United States government Sunday issued a defense of its interpretation of the rights and duties of a neutral in the European war. Prepared by President Wilson, Secretary Bryan and Counselor Robert Lansing of the state department, the defense was made public in the form of a letter from the secretary of state to Senator Stone of Missouri, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations. Senator Stone asked for information as a result of complaints made in the press and in letters charging the Washington government with unfairness to Germany and Austria. The letter is also intended as a pronouncement of policy on some questions of neutrality previously unexplained. In a general way it sets forth that rules of neutrality have been promulgated by the American government without discrimination, and have been applied with equal fairness to all concerned.

Markets Open to All

The letter concludes with the following declaration on the question of exportation of war munitions:

"If any American citizens, partisans of Germany and Austria-Hungary, feel that this administration is acting in a way injurious to the cause of those countries, this feeling results from the fact that on the high seas the German and Austro-Hungarian naval power is thus far inferior to the British. It is the business of a belligerent operating on the high seas, not the duty of a neutral, to prevent contraband from reaching an enemy. Those in this country who sympathize with Germany and Austria-Hungary appear to assume that some obligation rests upon this government in the performance of its neutral duty to prevent all trade in contraband, and thus to equalize the difference due to the relative naval strength of the belligerents. No such obligation exists; it would be an unequal act, an act of partiality on the part of this government, to adopt such a policy, if the executive had the power to do so.

"If Germany and Austria-Hungary cannot import contraband from this country, it is not, because of this fact, the duty of the United States to close its markets to the Allies. The markets of this country are open upon equal terms to all the world, to every nation, belligerent or neutral."

The letter disclosed that the Canadian government recently asked the United States for permission to ship "war equipment" across Alaska to the sea and the request was refused.

"That the United States has brought to the attention of an offending government the searching of an American vessel for German and Austrian subjects, with a declaration that such procedure, if true, is an unwarranted exercise of jurisdiction over American vessels, in which this government will not acquiesce." The government to whom this declaration was made was not stated in the letter.

That representations also were made to another of the allied governments because search was conducted on the high seas of an American ship for German and Austrian passengers. The name of the vessel or offending government was not revealed.

That on Dec. 15 last the German ambassador, by direction of his government, delivered a memorandum to the United States government stating that, "under (Continued on page four, column five)

CROSS-CONTINENT TELEPHONE TALK PLANNED TONIGHT

Mayor Curley Asked to Make From Boston First Unrelayed Speech With San Francisco

Direct telephone communication between Boston and San Francisco over the newly completed transcontinental line is to be attempted tonight. Formal exercises are to be held, according to plans of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, at 125 Milk street. The first through connection here is expected to be made for Mayor James M. Curley, who will try to talk across the continent with Mayor Ralph of San Francisco and with Thomas A. Watson, an associate of Alexander Bell, inventor of the telephone.

Mayor Mitchell of New York is also scheduled to talk with Mr. Watson, who is now in San Francisco, going there recently from New York city. He is accredited with being the first person to hear a voice over the telephone during experiments held in Boston in 1875.

The new line is about 3500 miles long. The last link in the through circuit is the completion of a line between Denver and San Francisco, passing over the Rocky mountains.

MAYOR WOULD LET CHILDREN'S MUSEUM STAY

Agreement to Be Reached for Use of Whole Pine Banks Building at Jamaica Pond on Rental Terms

The children's museum and school for the study of natural history being conducted in the Pine Banks building at Jamaica pond is to stay where it is instead of being forced to move to make room for the park and recreation department of the city of Boston.

This decision was reached today by Mayor Curley following a hearing given a number of Boston men and women who came to his office and advanced arguments why the museum should not be moved.

Furthermore the museum may be extended if those at the head of it so desire, says the mayor, as an agreement will be reached whereby the school will pay the city a nominal rent for the building besides paying for its own heat and light. Thus it will have the use of the whole building which offers facilities for a considerable extension in the activities of this institution.

Among those who called on the mayor today in behalf of the museum were Director Delia I. Griffin, City Councilor-Elect Henry E. Hagan, J. Randolph Colquhoun, John F. Moors of the Public School Association and Miss Francis G. Curtis. There were many others in the party.

After they had gone Mayor Curley said they had convinced him of the importance of the museum and that he was satisfied to let it stay where it is. He said the park and recreation department, which he had recommended be housed in the Pine Banks building, could just as well be transferred to the refectory building at Franklin park.

Before the committee left his office the mayor asked them to send him a formal request covering what they sought together with a nominal offer of rent and agreement to pay all expenses. He told them he thought there would be no question that an agreement could be reached that would be satisfactory to the city and the museum supporters.

GERMAN AIRMEN ATTACK DUNKIRK AND ARE ENGAGED

British Bring Down One of 12 German Aeroplanes—Bombs Drop on Boats at Zeebrugge

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The admiralty announced that a dozen German aeroplanes dropped bombs on Dunkirk about midday Friday, doing little damage beyond setting a ship on fire. One bomb fell just outside the United States consulate, breaking all the windows and smashing some of the furniture.

The Allies' naval and military airmen engaged the German aeroplanes, one being brought down by the British airmen and the aeroplane pilot and a passenger being captured.

During the day, visits were paid to Zeebrugge, by a squadron in charge of Commander Richard Davies and Flight Lieutenant Peirce, 27 bombs being dropped on two submarines and on guns on the Mole. One submarine, it is believed, was seriously damaged.

NEW PATRONAGE SECRETARY TO BRITISH TREASURY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 25.—John William Gulland, M.P., has been appointed patronage secretary to the treasury in succession to Percy Illingworth.

This appointment makes Mr. Gulland first whip for the ministerial party. He is a member of the Dumfries Burghs. He was educated at the Edinburgh high school. He is a corn merchant and is a director of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce.

He is a lecturer on the practice of commerce at the Heriot-Watt College. He was a member of the Edinburgh town council 1904-06, and was on the advisory committee of the United Free church.

PROTEST FILED BY GERMANY ON AEROPLANE SALES

WASHINGTON.—Germany today protested to the state department against the manufacture of hydro-aeroplanes in the United States for use of England and Russia. The note transmitted by the German ambassador declared the Curtis works at Hammondsport, N. Y., have sold to England the hydroplane America and five others of the same type.

THE BRITISH AND GERMAN FLEETS

The New Zealand was built in 1911; displacement 18,750 tons; complement of men 750, length 590 feet; guns 8 12-inch, 16 4-inch, 3 torpedo tubes; horsepower 41,000; speed 25 knots.

The Lion and Princess Royal were built in 1910; complement 1000 men, tons 26,350, length 675 feet; guns 8 12-inch, 16 4-inch, 3 torpedo tubes; horsepower 70,000; speed 28 knots.

The Tiger was built in 1913; displacement 27,000 tons; length 720 feet; guns 8 12-inch, 16 4-inch, 3 torpedo tubes; horsepower 75,000; speed 27 knots.

The Indomitable was built in 1907; displacement 17,250 tons; complement of men 750; length 560 feet; guns 8 12-inch, 16 4-inch, 3 torpedo tubes; horsepower 41,000; speed 25 knots.

RUSSIA TELLS OF AUSTRIA'S MOVE IN THE BUKOWINA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Jan. 25.—Headquarters report various small skirmishes in northern Poland. Elsewhere comparative quiet reigned. In the Bukovina region a considerable Austrian concentration has taken place in the direction of the Soffernit passes.

On Jan. 21 a division of infantry attacked the Russians in the Kirilbaba region, but was repulsed, the Russians maintaining their positions on the morning of Jan. 22. The Russians captured 200 prisoners here.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—The official 'communique' states that in the eastern theater no change has occurred in East Prussia and North Poland. The German attacks at Borznow were successful, while the Russian attacks failed to the northwest of Opoczno. Repeated attacks by the Russians in northern Bukovina ended yesterday in the recapturing of Kirilbaba and the hills dominating the town by the Austro-German forces, the Russians withdrawing with heavy loss.

RUSSIANS REPORTED PURSUED BY TURKS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—It is reported from Constantinople that the main Russian forces failed to turn the Turkish left wing and are being pursued by the Turks.

BRITISH SINK BIG CRUISER OF GERMAN FLEET

Vice-Admiral Beatty Intercepts a German Raid Nearing British Coast and in Running Battle Destroys the Cruiser Bluecher

GERMANS PURSUED

Escaping Vessels Obtain Refuge in Mine Area, Says Report—123 Members of Bluecher Crew of 886 Reported Saved

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty has intercepted a German fleet that was approaching the British coast, sinking the German armored cruiser Bluecher and disabling two other German vessels. The Germans were pursued as far as the mine area. The British casualties were few.

Monday—A more detailed admiralty report of the North sea battle yesterday states that a British patrolling squadron of battle cruisers and light cruisers under Vice-Admiral Beatty, with a destroyer flotilla under Commodore Tyrwhitt, sighted four German battle cruisers, several light cruisers and a number of destroyers apparently making for the English coast.

They were at once pursued, and at about 9:30 a. m. an action was joined between the Lion, Tiger, Princess Royal, New Zealand and Indomitable on the one hand and the Derflinger, Seydlitz, Moltke and Bluecher on the other. A well-contested running fight ensued.

Soon after 1 p. m. the Bluecher capsized and sank. Two other German battle cruisers were, Vice-Admiral Beatty reports, seriously damaged, although able to continue their flight and reach the area where dangers from German submarines and mines prevented further pursuit.

Altogether 123 of the Bluecher's crew of 886, it is said, have been rescued. Perhaps more have been picked up by some of the British destroyers. The admiralty adds that no reports of destroyer or light-cruiser fighting have yet been received, although some apparently took place.

Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, K. C. B., D. S. O., M. V. O., commander of the British fleet, is the son of Capt. D. L. Beatty of Borodale, County Wexford. Captain Beatty entered the navy in 1884. He served in the Sudan in 1896, in China, 1900; naval secretary to the first lord of the admiralty, 1912.

WAR MINISTER OF FRANCE CALLS ON ENGLISH LEADERS

The Moltke was built in 1910; displacement 23,000 tons; complement of men 1107, length 590 feet; guns 10 11-inch, 12 6-inch, 12 24-pounders, 4 torpedo tubes; horsepower 70,000; speed 27 knots.

The Derflinger was built in 1913; displacement 28,000 tons; guns 8 12-inch, 12 6-inch, 12 24-pounders, 5 torpedo tubes.

The Seydlitz was built in 1912; displacement 25,000 tons, length 656 feet; guns 10 11-inch, 12 6-inch, 12 24-pounders, 4 14-pounders, 4 torpedo tubes; horsepower 63,000; speed 26 knots.

PREMIER ASQUITH TO PRESIDE OVER SUPPLY MEETING

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 25.—It is officially announced that Premier Asquith will personally preside over the cabinet committee to consider the question of the food supplies and the rise in prices.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

PARIS BUDGET SHOWS STATUS OF CITY'S FUNDS

Statement Submitted to Municipal Council and Report of M. Dausset Indicates Needs and Manner for Meeting Them

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—On the eve of the re-assembling of the Paris municipal council the prefect of the Seine submitted the city budget for 1915, together with the report of M. Dausset, the chairman of the budget committee. It is admitted that it is no easy task to deal with the great financial disturbance in the city receipts caused by the war. The cessation of nearly all the manufacture of articles de luxe and the tremendous decrease in the imports passing the Paris coterie alone make an enormous reduction in the receipts and render the operation of balancing the budget exceedingly difficult. Fortunately, the excellent credit of the city enjoys permits the almost unlimited use of municipal bonds as a means of maintaining the necessary cash resources.

Naturally certain of the city's expenses, such as public lighting, maintenance of public buildings, and the carrying out of new public works with the necessary employment of skilled labor for the same are greatly reduced. On the other hand the demand made upon the city to help the large body of unemployed and others affected by the war is immense.

Municipal Bond Issue

The budget as submitted has, as was expected, been calculated upon that of 1914, modified to a certain extent by more loans and by the application of certain new laws passed by the council. It shows a deficit of \$1,600,000, which are to be provided for out of the proceeds of the issue of \$1,400,000 of municipal bonds now on offer and which are being eagerly applied for. This is the only feasible method of balancing the budget. The prefect takes special care to specify that the method now followed does not in any way prejudice the council's future policy or action when the war is terminated.

M. Dausset, who has reported upon the prefect's proposals, entirely agrees with this method of balancing the budget. He states in his report that the financial condition of the city is entirely satisfactory, since at the present moment the cash balance in its treasury is over \$30,000,000. He is of opinion that the issue of municipal bonds will furnish the treasury with all the funds it can possibly require. Some objection has been raised to the high rate of interest payable on the bonds, but M. Dausset considers that 5½ per cent is not a high rate, having regard to the uncertain conditions and the short term of the bond.

Future Difficulties

Paris has suffered much less than many other cities from the present crisis. The value of the municipal securities which had gone down at the commencement of the war has been considerably increased again. The credit of the city remains untouched; it could, in fact, without showing any signs of weakness pass through a still more severe crisis.

The task of the future will, however, assuredly be difficult, for the city's floating liability in respect of improvements and so forth, has been allowed to accumulate to the extent of \$1,000,000,000, and to this there will now be added \$120,000,000 more each month. Issues from time to time of municipal bonds will provide for these growing charges, but the day will come when the charges must be consolidated, and the difficulty lies in the fact that this operation will have to be carried out at a moment when the budget itself will be strained to its utmost merely to balance itself, instead of permitting the carrying out of the new waterworks scheme, as was previously arranged, and the building of new streets and cheap dwellings.

Loan Method Proposed

The real question is whether the obligation is to be met by the imposition of new taxes upon those who are already bearing the burdens of the war. M. Dausset thinks that this should not be done without at least very serious consideration, and proposes in order to avoid it an extremely interesting method which is to be more closely investigated in due time. It will be remembered that the city possesses power for borrowing \$900,000,000, of which sum \$615,000,000 still remains unused. The security for this unused portion remains free. It is certain that from now on, owing to the rise in the rate of interest, the terms of this unused loan must be entirely revised. It cannot be overlooked that the first duty of Paris after the hostilities will be to pay off its war debt, and M. Dausset says that it will then be discovered that the loan of \$900,000,000 will be its salvation.

All that will be needed will be for Parliament to modify the terms of the security, and it need then be no longer entirely utilized in carrying out the great public improvements which had been arranged, which no one has the intention of suppressing, but rather of developing on a new plan, but also for the securing of a loan established on a new basis. The purpose of this new loan will be, first, the repayment of the extraordinary expenditure incurred in consequence of the war;

second, the repayment of the floating charge above referred to; third, the carrying out of the most pressing of the public works and dealing with special labor questions.

The prefect's budget will thus enable the council to meet the extraordinary expenditure of 1914-15 without making any special demand on the ratepayers. In this way normal life can be carried on for the first year or two after the war, and the great schemes of public works can be held in abeyance until the market is more favorable. M. Dausset points out to the council that although after the war of 1870-71 there followed not peace, but merely a truce, at no period did French industry show more activity or realize greater progress or accomplish bigger things, and he adds that with the country freed as they had the right to expect, from militarism, there would be no limit to the extent of the schemes the city might hope to realize.

BELFAST CONCERNS ESTABLISH A NEW TONNAGE RECORD

Shipping Output for Year 1914 Reaches Total of 257,947 Tons, Eclipsing Prior Record

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BELFAST, Ireland—During 1914 both the well-known Belfast shipbuilding firms, Messrs. Harland & Wolff, Ltd., and Messrs. Workman, Clark & Co., Ltd., had fine outputs of work. The two firms together launched a total tonnage of 257,947 tons or 73,339 tons above the previous record of 1911.

Messrs. Harland & Wolff turned out 11 ships of 182,759 tons, while the engine output of this firm was 149,500 I.H.P. In both departments these figures form a record for the firm, and for tonnage it is a world's record.

Although in 1907 the American Shipbuilding Company produced 191,602 tons of new work, seven shipbuilding yards in different parts of the union contributed to that total. The tonnage figures are over 60,000 tons greater than the record set up by Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson in 1912.

The White Star liner Britannic with 50,000 tons makes a good part of the total tonnage and the other big ships turned out include the Statendam of the Holland-America line, tonnage 33,000; the Belgeland, 27,000 tons, and the Almanzora, tonnage 15,600. The four vessels make a total tonnage of 125,600 tons, a remarkable record of work for one firm. In addition a great amount of government repair and overhaul work has been carried out at Queen's island. The total output would, of course, have been greater had it not been for the interference with trade caused by the war. The following are the detailed figures of the output:

Ship	Tons	I.H.P.
Britannic	50,000	60,000
Statendam	33,000	20,200
Almanzora	15,600	12,150
Egrot	4,905	3,160
Albatross	8,000	3,500
Messager	4,717	2,200
Palatia	4,500	2,250
Laudonia	4,000	2,250
Neissoner (machinery only)	4,000	4,000
Belgeland	27,000	18,400
Total	182,759	149,500

Messrs. Workman, Clark & Co., Ltd., turned out nine ships of 76,188 tons, while their engine output was 45,000 I.H.P. Among the vessels built by this firm were the Star of England, built for a local firm, and three City Line boats. The following table gives details of the output:

Ship	Tons	I.H.P.
Star of England	9,136	5,400
City of Exeter	9,373	5,600
City of Nagpur	8,331	4,800
City of Vienna	8,111	3,500
Ebro	5,464	6,100
Essequibo	5,464	6,100
Pyralis	7,005	5,500
Camrathenshire	8,533	4,000
Pembrokehire	8,533	4,000

BRITISH CROWN COLONY RALLIES TO AID COUNTRY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The following extract from a memorandum enclosed in a despatch from the governor of the Straits Settlements to the secretary of state for the colonies has been published:

The news of the outbreak of war was received by the natives with oriental imperturbability. All the necessary arrangements and dispositions under the defense scheme were in readiness, and the absence of any excitement on the part of the civil or military authorities had a good effect.

There was a wholly unnecessary tendency to lay in large supplies of foodstuffs, but this was checked speedily and so effectively that there has not been the slightest trouble since, and it was never necessary to fix selling prices.

Upon the outbreak of war all sections of the colony testified their loyalty to His Majesty. There is so far as is known, no disloyalty among any minority, however small, of any Asiatic nation in the colony. The Straits Chinese are as truly loyal as the Malays and Indians.

The same loyalty has been exhibited both in the federated and the unfederated Malay states. Native officers and men of the Malay States Guides unanimously volunteered for active service at the front. The Sultan of Johore put the whole of his forces, artillery and infantry, at the disposal of the governor.

EGYPT MARKS NEW SITUATION WITH FESTIVITY

On Issuance of Proclamations Regarding British Protection and New Sultan People Become Absorbed in Events at Home

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—The streets are gaily decorated. The many flags, British, French, Greek, Italian, United States, Danish, Swiss, and last but not least, the new Egyptian—with three crescents and three stars, floating from high and low buildings, give the city a festive appearance. The effect on the people, too, is evident, for the general conversation is not so much about what is happening on the battlefields of Europe and Asia, or on the high seas, but more about the decisive events that are taking place within the borders of the country in which they live and of which the beflagged city gives evidence. And these important occurrences are embodied in the following two proclamations which have been made public within a day of each other:

(1.) His Britannic Majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs gives notice that, in view of the state of war arising out of the action of Turkey, Egypt is placed under the protection of His Majesty and will henceforth constitute a British protectorate.

The suzerainty of Turkey over Egypt, is thus terminated, and His Majesty's government will adopt all measures necessary for the defense of Egypt, and protect its inhabitants and interest. Cairo, Dec. 18, 1914.

(2.) His Britannic Majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs gives notice that, in view of the action of His Highness, Abbas Hilmi Pasha, lately Khedive of Egypt, who has adhered to the King's enemies, His Majesty's government has seen fit to depose him from the Khedivate and that high duty has been offered, with the title of Sultan of Egypt, to His Highness Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha, eldest living Prince of the family of Mohammed Ali, and has been accepted by him. Cairo, Dec. 19, 1914.

Importance of Edicts

Thus by these declarations of Great Britain a new era in the history of Egypt is opened, and it is the unanimous opinion here that the changes consequent upon these proclamations will be for the welfare of the country, the yoke of Turkish suzerainty being no longer able to hamper its progress and keep it from making full use of its opportunities.

In order to appreciate the importance of the above-mentioned proclamations, it is necessary to recall the relationship between Egypt and Turkey previous to the declaration of the "British protectorate." This relationship was laid down in so-called "firmans" which were issued from time to time. The last such decree which was in force up to the present was issued by the Sultan of Turkey to Abbas Hilmi II, the Khedive just deposed, on March 27, 1892, the principal provisions of which were as follows:

All Egyptians are Ottoman subjects. The taxes are to be levied in the Sultan's name and the coinage issued in his name. Egyptian territory forms part of the Turkish empire. The Khedive has no right to conclude political treaties with foreign states, nor is he entitled to make war or peace or cede any territory to another power. Egypt is not to have independent delegates at conferences or courts, but is to be represented by the Turkish delegates. The army is not to exceed 18,000 men, but can be called upon to fight in the cause of Turkey; in this latter contingency it may be increased if necessary. The Turkish and Egyptian flags are to be identical. The distinctive marks and titles of military rank are to be the same in both armies. The Khedive may not confer any military title higher than colonel. Egypt is to pay a yearly tribute to Turkey of £682,000.

Changes Made

From the beginning of the British occupation (1882) up to the outbreak of war between England and Turkey recently, the occupation has in no way interfered with the provisions of the "firmans." The declaration of the British protectorate, however, changes all this. Great Britain is now directly responsible for the protection of Egypt against foreign aggression. The anomalous system of the capitulations will disappear, which means an entirely new judicial system and the submission of all to the same tribunals, irrespective of nationality. Further, Egyptians will count as British subjects in other countries, and will enjoy the protection of the British representatives in such countries.

The new Sultan, Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha, was educated in Cairo and Paris and on returning to Egypt was appointed inspector-general of the provinces of Upper and Lower Egypt. After that he held in succession various portfolios, including the ministries of public works, education, of the interior, of war and finance and it stands to his credit that as president of the Legislative Council and the General Assembly he greatly raised the standard of the deliberations. There also exist a great many reforms and institutions, social, educational and financial, which have been brought about through his initiative and labors. On the whole, he is considered to be the most suitable man to occupy this high post.

GLASGOW WOMEN AND OTHERS SEEK BETTER HOUSES

Deputation Attends Council Meeting and Urges £30,000 Be Set Aside for Cottages

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—A deputation representing the Glasgow Women's Housing Association, the Glasgow trades council, Govan trades council and the cooperative movement, attended a meeting of the town council to support Baillie Stewart's motion: "That a sum of £30,000 be set aside out of the revenue of the common good (which is practically the tramway surplus) for the current year, to be lent, free of interest, to the special committee on cottages for the working classes, for the purposes of erecting cottages on unused ground belonging to the corporation."

Mrs. Love, speaking for the Women's Housing Association, said that the mothers of the city desired better housing facilities.

Houses of all descriptions were becoming scarce and rents were rising at a time when in every way the cost of living was pressing on the working classes. For several years there had been a decline in the number of working-class houses erected, and at present little house building was in progress.

William Shaw, speaking for the Glasgow trades council, said the corporation should set an example by providing a better type of houses; they considered the buying up of slums to be a waste of money. Baillie Stewart stated that much of the money now spent on the public health administration of the city would be saved, not only by clearing away slums and leaving open spaces, but also by taking steps to improve the housing conditions in the surrounding area. Councillor Wheatley said the Labor party proposed to abolish the interest on the capital expenditure on these houses, and so reduce the rents to one half of what they were then, thus bringing cottage houses within the reach of the poorest members of the community. The return from this investment would not be in 3 per cent interest, but in stronger men and better women. The motion was remitted to the special committee on cottages for the working classes, for consideration and report.

ENGLISH REPORT GIVES NATIONAL DEBT ACCOUNTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—A return dated Dec. 26 and published in a recent issue of the London Gazette shows that the total amount received from the trustees' savings banks and postoffice savings banks in the United Kingdom by the commissioners for the reduction of national debt, amounts for the four weeks ended Dec. 25, 1914, to a total of £1,272,610 16s. 7d. and the total amount paid by the commissioners to the post-office and trustees savings banks for the same period reaches a total of £1,836,767 7s. 4d.

It is also interesting to note from the same return that the total amount at the credit of the fund for trustees' savings banks amounts to £53,344,415 7s. 2d. which is £213,434 3s. 5d. less than the total of this fund on the same date in 1913.

On the other hand the postoffice savings bank fund at a total of £189,387,698 14s. 1d. shows an increase over the figure for the corresponding periods of 1913 of £3,141,120 5d.

SHOW SCRAPBOOKS FROM TRANSLATOR OF OMAR KHAYYAM

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Miss E. Kerrie, the niece of Edward Fitzgerald, the famous translator of Omar Khayyam, has lent 12 valuable scrapbooks, once the property of her uncle, to the committee of the Ipswich museum. An announcement of the loan has appeared in the East Anglian Daily Times. The books will be exhibited in the Fitzgerald room in Christchurch Mansion.

Among the contents of the scrapbooks are pen and ink sketches by Charles Keene, Thackeray, George Frost, Nussey and David Wilkie. On some of the pictures and portraits there are remarks in the handwriting of Edward Fitzgerald himself. There is also a drawing of Woodbridge by John Constable, given by the artist to Mr. Pulham, a contemporary of Fitzgerald.

Though the books are to be placed in glass cases arrangements are being made by which it will be possible to examine them personally.

M. POINCARÉ LOOKS FOR PEACE IN 1915

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—M. Poincaré in his reply to the New Year wishes expressed by Sir Francis Bertie on behalf of the diplomatic corps, said that though the wishes for peace expressed at the beginning of 1914 had not been realized, yet he looked forward to the close of 1915, for he felt no doubt that they would meet at the usual New Year reception to celebrate the establishment of a peace based upon right and the respect for international treaties.

GERMAN VIEWS OF WAR GIVEN BY SOCIALISTS

Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg Write Articles to the Labour Leader on International Socialism in the Future

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the determined opponent of militarism, who was the only Socialist in the German Reichstag to vote against the war credits, and Rosa Luxemburg, leader of German Socialist women, have both contributed to the Labour Leader letters dealing with the future of international socialism.

Dr. Liebknecht, who writes from Berlin, after referring briefly to the many hopes which have been temporarily, at any rate, frustrated by the war, goes on to insist that although many may blame Socialist ideas for this apparent failure, it is not the principles which have failed, but the representatives of these principles. It is not a question of changing ideas, Dr. Liebknecht continues, it is a question of carrying them into action.

All the phrases of "national defense" and "the liberation of the people" are, Dr. Liebknecht contends, only "deceiving tinsel." Each Socialist party has its enemy, the common enemy of the International in its own country. There it has to fight it.

The liberation of each nation must be its own work. Only in the cooperation of the working masses of all countries in times of war as in times of peace, Dr. Liebknecht continues, does the salvation of humanity lie. Nowhere have the masses desired this war. Nowhere do they desire it. Why should they, then, with a loathing for war in their hearts, slaughter each other to the finish. It would be a sign of weakness, it is said, for any one people to propose peace. Well, let all the people propose it together. The nation which speaks first will not show weakness, but strength. It will win the glory and gratitude of posterity.

Actions Reciprocal

Proceeding, Dr. Liebknecht contends that it is the duty of every Socialist at the present time to be a prophet of international brotherhood, realizing that every word he speaks in favor of socialism and peace, every action he performs for these ideals arouses similar words and actions in other countries, until the desire for peace shall spread over all Europe. The example, he continues, which you and our Russian and Serbian comrades have given to the world will have an emulating effect wherever Socialists have been ensnared by the designs of the ruling classes, and I am sure the mass of British workers would soon rally to the Independent Labor party.

Already among the German workers, there is far greater opposition to the war than is generally supposed, and the louder the echo of the cry for peace in other countries, the more vehemently and energetically will they work for peace here. Thus shall the working classes of all the belligerent countries become conscious of the necessity for fighting for a peace consistent with the principles of socialism, a peace without ignorance and without humiliation, a peace based not on hatred, but on fraternity, not on force, but on freedom, a peace which because of its justice will be everlasting.

In this way, Dr. Liebknecht says in conclusion, the International can be revived and can atone for its previous mistakes. Thus it must revive a different International, increased not only in numerical strength, but in revolutionary fervor, in clearness of vision, and in preparedness to overcome the design of absolutism, of secret diplomacy and of capitalists' conspiracies against peace.

Present Conditions Abnormal

Rosa Luxemburg in her letter, which is also dated from Berlin, insists that it would be most adverse to the progress of socialism if the working class parties of the different countries decided to accept the theory of the other parties which suppose it to be natural and inevitable, that the workers of different nations should make war on each other, but when the war is over, again exchange brotherly greetings as if nothing had happened. An International, she continues, which accepted the downfall of the present time as a normal occurrence for the future, and which, nevertheless, pretended that it had never existed, would be but a caricature of socialism, a product of hypocrisy just as the diplomacy of the capitalist states, with their alliances and agreements about the rights of peoples.

International socialism, she maintains, is too firmly and deeply rooted to allow a breakdown such as this to be permanent. Already, she insists, after a few months of war, the jingo feelings which animated the working classes in Germany are passing away, and although they have been deserted by their leaders in this great historic hour, their sense is returning and every day the number of workers who blush with shame and anger at the thought of what is going on today grows. From this war, Rosa Luxemburg says in conclusion, the rank and file will return to our old flag of international socialism only with a more vehement determination not to betray it again.

CROPS IN EGYPT ARE CONSIDERED IN MONTHLY REPORT

Ministry of Agriculture Gives Figures to Indicate What Probable Condition Will Be

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAIRO, Egypt—In its usual monthly report dealing with the condition of certain crops in Egypt during the month of November, the ministry of agriculture gives the following figures, representing the probable final condition of the crops in relation to each provincial average, 100 being taken to represent the average crop of each province:

Province	Cotton	Maize	Rice	Bersim
Lower Egypt				
Behara	110	90	110	—
Gharbiyah	102	105	105	—
Dakahliah	80	108	105	—
Sharqiah	85	110	—	—
Menoufiah	90	110	—	—
Caloubeh	92	112	102	100
Upper Egypt				
Gizeh	100	104	—	—
Beni Souef	80	100	—	—
Fayoum	85	90	90	100
Minieh	55	100	—	—
Assiout	90	100	—	—
Girgeh	85	100	—	—
Keneh	85	100	—	—
Assuan	—	—	—	100

The irrigation report, relating to the period from Oct. 25 to Nov. 24, states that in Lower Egypt the water supply has been distributed on a two section rotation program, consisting of seven day periods of high levels, alternating with seven days of modified levels, and has met all requirements. The flood is now rapidly falling away, with the result that irrigation by free flow is no longer possible for high lying lands of Caloubeh and Menoufiah provinces.

The filling and emptying of all basins in the provinces south of Minieh have been completed. The emptying of the west of Bahr Yusuf basins is in progress, the lateness of this being due to summer crops having been grown in the basins and filling in August consequently delayed. The filling of the Gizeh basins is completed and emptying has started. There has been ample water everywhere for the perennially irrigated tracts.

TASMANIA MINES POWER PLANT IS GIVEN FIRST TEST

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania—But for the war the Mount Lyell Company would have been able to furnish a very satisfactory report for the half year ended Sept. 30. As it is, the net profit was £29,817. During the half-year £33,504 additional has been spent upon the hydro-electric scheme, and £24,456 on chemical works.

During the same period the Mount Lyell company produced 104,990 tons of ore, assaying 4.7 per cent copper, 1.71 ounces silver, and .045 ounces gold, and the North Lyell mine produced 65,605 tons of ore, assaying 6.05 per cent copper, 1.14 ounces silver and .005 ounces gold. In both mines the ore reserves have been further proved, and are now estimated at 1,991,789 tons in the Mount Lyell mine, and 959,832 tons in the North Lyell mine.

Rapid progress has been made with the completion of the Mount Lyell company's Lake Margaret power scheme. The turbines at the main power station have had a trial run, and the first transmission of the current to the transformer station was made recently.

GLASGOW GETS NEW LIBRARIAN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—Septimus A. Pitt of Coventry city libraries, has been appointed by the town council of Glasgow to succeed Dr. F. T. Barrett as city librarian.

Mr. Pitt returns to a former field of labor, as it was under his guidance that the district libraries of Glasgow were organized in 1903. As superintendent Mr. Pitt had the task of selecting, classifying and cataloguing over 140,000 volumes. He has given special attention to the study of bibliography, literature, literary history, and languages, and is a Fellow of the Library Association.

GERMANS ISSUE NEW DECREE FOR BELGIUM

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium—The German authorities in Belgium recently issued the following decree: In view of the renewed attempts of the government to induce Belgians to enter its army, it is hereby once more pointed out that by virtue of decrees issued by the governor-general all the orders and dispositions of the former Belgian government have been rendered null and void.

As announced some time ago by public proclamation, any Belgian attempting to obey such instructions is liable to the most severe punishment. Moreover, should he succeed in escaping, his nearest relatives will be held responsible in his stead.

TASMANIANS CUT GALENA VEIN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania—A party who are working on a section near the Silver Spray mine, Zeehan, cut a nice vein of galena in a drive, which widened to four inches of first class galena and a foot of milling ore.

An assay of the first gave 78 ounces silver and 70 per cent lead to the ton.

GERMANS ABLE TO COPE WITH NATION'S NEEDS

Dr. Felix Pinner in Berlin Paper Examines Causes of "A Victory of Method"—Points to War Beyond Borders

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—In the course of an article reviewing the industrial situation, contributed to the industrial supplement of the Berliner Tageblatt, Dr. Felix Pinner examined the causes of what he claimed to be "a victory of method." The writer began by saying that when it was asked why the war had put an end to so few of the important branches of German industry, and why, after a short period of disorganization, commercial life had been resumed as usual, although in some cases upon different lines, it might be briefly answered that it was because their armies had carried the war with swift and powerful strokes beyond their borders, and their financial experts had then known how to take advantage of the restored confidence by taking adequate measures to strengthen the economic fabric.

The underlying cause of the steadiness of their economic development, however, was that in Germany, more than in any other country, industry had been systematically built up and presented no appreciable gaps in the manufacturing process. It was true that they depended more or less upon importation for certain raw materials, but they were always proceeding upon steady lines, either to cultivate these themselves or to supplement them by artificial substitutes.

In this way they had succeeded in producing an artificial fertilizer in the place of Chilean saltpeter, and had replaced imported benzine by home-produced benzol, whilst experiments were being made in the production of artificial leather and India rubber. More important than the satisfactory solution of this question, however, even should the war be prolonged, was their organized system of economic manufacture and the care with which every by-product had been exploited and utilized. The significance of this policy would be recognized when it was recalled that sulphuric ammonia and benzol were among the products thus obtained, whilst the example of England, whose main industries were suffering terribly from the inadequate development of auxiliary manufactures, would serve to show that any gaps in their industrial process would have injured the whole.

In short, the English idea of producing only the finer articles and, thanks to the facilities offered by the British free trade policy, relying upon the importation of the rest from abroad, had proved inferior to the German, especially in time of war. Already in times of peace it had been proved that the German idea of independence possessed economic advantages equal to those of the English system of interdependence, and now the industrial expansion of Germany, although younger than that of England, had won a decisive victory for "method" under the most difficult war conditions.

Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

CHINA AWAITS OPPORTUNITY TO BE DEMOCRATIC

Writer Affirms That While Country Has Returned to Autocratic Regime There Is a Strong Feeling for Change

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—As a recent writer has very justly pointed out, China is the last place in the world for a prophet. One may draw a clear and logical conclusion from perfectly accurate premises, and yet find himself totally wrong. Logic, as it is understood in the west, finds no place in the Chinaman's outlook. Only comparatively recently, China was looked upon in the west as proverbially the "land of the upside down," and although the closer acquaintance of recent years has established the exceptional intelligence of the Chinese people, nevertheless, in the view of the westerner, it is still very much intellectually, as it is physically, a terra incognita. To expect the unexpected in China is, however, no wiser than to rely on probabilities, and this accounts for that noticeable fact that those who know the country best are inclined to say least, and to give opinions with the utmost caution.

If, however, the news which has lately come to hand from Peking proves to be true, namely, that Yuan Shih Kai has already promulgated a law securing to himself the presidency for life, with power to appoint his successor, it will mark the culmination of a series of incidents which the careful student of recent events in China has long recognized as capable of only one issue, if no check were placed on the carrying out of the President's obvious policy. A well-known authority on China, in conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, some time ago, insisted that whilst all the world must always applaud the loftiness of Sun Yat Sen's action in stepping down from the position of President, to which his long exertions for the liberty of his country had justly entitled him, to make way for Yuan Shih Kai, "the strong man of Europe's estimate," it was nevertheless the practical dreamer's one mistake.

Yuan Shih Kai's Policy

Yuan Shih Kai, ever since his assumption of office, has not deviated in the least degree from that policy which became so apparent even in the early days of his provisional presidency, namely, the policy of securing to himself absolute power and a position which, for complete autocracy, was indistinguishable from the most autocratic regime of the Manchus. The history of 1913 and the history of 1914 in China, is the history of a steady departure from republican principles, and an equally steady rehabilitation of autocratic government.

When the representative republican Parliament finally met in the April of 1913, when the 596 delegates from all over China gathered together at Peking, it looked as though this effort to translate the republican ideals of Young China into a stable form of government was about to be successful. The fate of this assembly, however, is well known. With a curious unreasonableness, western opinion failed to grasp the fact that nothing of the kind had ever been attempted before in China, and as week after week passed by and the members of the great unwieldy assembly at Peking seemed to do nothing but quarrel amongst themselves as to who should be chairman and how much the delegates should receive, and so forth and when six months passed by before even a cabinet was formed, and Hsiung Hsiang assumed office as premier, public opinion in the west grew impatient and the Chinese Parliament became a by word.

Efforts of Young Assembly

In spite of this, however, subsequent events have shown clearly what the careful student was able to appreciate at the time, that the Chinese Parliament was really struggling against the insidious efforts of the President and his party to deprive it of all power of any value. For six months this young assembly struggled against the efforts of Yuan Shih Kai to secure his election as President before the constitution was drafted. This question, with a clearness of vision which Europe failed to appreciate, the Chinese Parliament recognized as vital. The Parliament saw that if the constitution were drafted absolutely under its supervision, it would be in a position to insure its resting on republican principles. Yuan Shih Kai, on the other hand, recognized that with the power which the presidency would confer upon him, he would be able to secure that the new constitution would contain practically any provision which he thought it well it should include in order to safeguard the ideas which he had in view.

The Kuo Ming Tang fought the matter doggedly, but as all the world knows, Yuan Shih Kai won the day. Parliament "converted," after that previous fashion typical of old China, "proceeded to the election of the President" and Yuan Shih Kai assumed office on Oct. 6. Within a few weeks of his election, the new President commenced to put into practice with the utmost vigor the policy which he had mapped out for himself. Three hundred members of the Kuo Ming Tang were deprived of their parliamentary seats. A little later still, the party was dissolved. Then came the dissolution of the parliamentary system, the abolition of the cabinet, the reconstruction

tion of the old, corrupt system of provincial governments, the restoration to power of a whole host of officials who had been deprived of office with the abolition of the Manchu regime, the wholesale borrowing of money, the selling of concessions, and many other acts which completely outdid the Manchu in the direction of absolutism.

Undemocratic Government

In the region of finance, of course, in which the western powers were most intimately concerned, the policy of the President was as undemocratic as his policy in other branches of government. The long dreary story of the five-power loan, of the financial scramble at Peking, the culmination of years of intrigue, of the "coming of the powers to the Chinese Fair," as it has been not inaptly called, all these are incidents which not a few who were concerned in them do not like to recall.

When war broke out with such unexpected suddenness last August, it found China at this point. The label at Peking was at its height when the news came across the wires that the great European struggle had actually broken out. Nowhere was the effect more decisive or more instantaneous than in China. The great desire of the Westerner was to go west. The great desire of the powers was to conserve money. The golden stream which had strengthened the hand of Yuan Shih Kai for so long, and rendered all opposition to him comparatively fruitless, was cut off, and China was thrown entirely on her own resources.

Those who really knew the country had been saying for long enough that when this golden stream was cut off, and Yuan Shih Kai ceased to be able to pay those who served him, they would serve him no longer, and it would be the beginning of the end of his power. The same people also said, however, that the chief cause of the trouble in China was the interference of Europe, and that if China was left to herself, she could solve her problems in her own way, in her own time, and with only the most satisfactory results.

European Interference Drops

When, therefore, in August last, Yuan Shih Kai ceased to be able to draw on the powers for money, he was saved from the consequences of this by the fact that the war also involved the withdrawal of European interference, and that this relief created in China an entirely new situation. China, a well-known authority said quite recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, enters upon 1915 in circumstances entirely different to any which have obtained for over 100 years. She is practically free from all fear of European interference; she is to all intents and purposes back again in the time when all Europeans were excluded from her shores, and she is today, as far as Europe is concerned, standing on her own honesty.

She owes Europe money, money which Europe has practically forced upon her. Europe is not in a position to secure the payment of the interest on that money, but China is proverbially honest, she is not defaulting, and gives no evidence of a desire to default. She thus opens well, and whilst, as to the future, it is more than ever impossible to speak, yet in spite of the present apparent return to a purely autocratic regime, the friends of a free China are by no means in despair. The idea of democracy has, it is recognized, taken far too deep a root in the heart of the people to allow of its being uprooted.

Japan's Attitude

In considering her future, there is always, of course, Japan to be reckoned with, but responsible Japanese statesmen have almost exhausted words declaring the policy of Japan to be the maintenance of the integrity of China and the desire to secure to her a stable form of government.

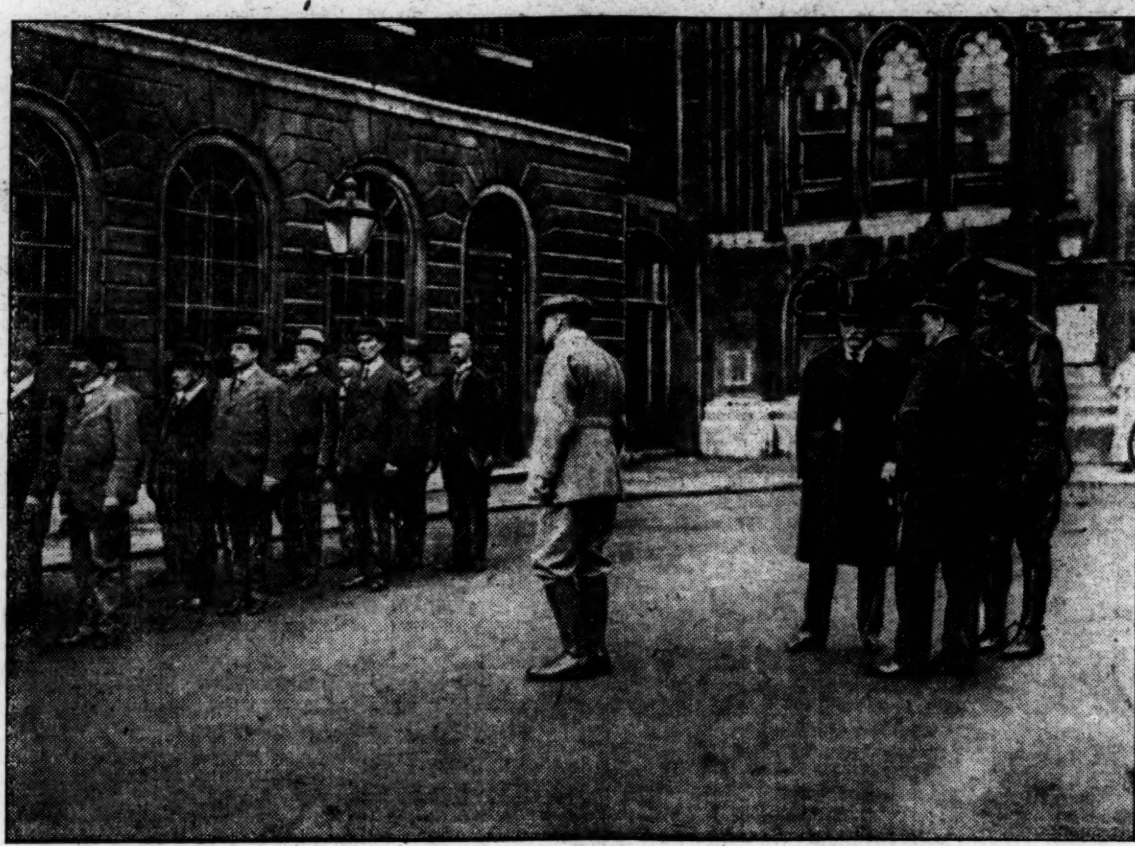
As to Dr. Sun Yat Sen and his ideas; whilst it is true that many of his followers have left him, many have given up the cause in despair, and many others have attached themselves to Yuan Shih Kai's government in the belief that in this way they can do more good than in continuing in open rebellion, still the great reformer, according to a recent statement of one of his friends, knows nothing of doubt. He has not abated anything of his confidence that China will one day achieve that democratic government, the concept of which he has cherished so long, and that the ideals of the constitution which he drew up in that London club so many years ago will one day yet find permanence in the constitution of a real republic of China.

MANY ENGLISH FOOTBALL MEN JOIN BATTALION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The football battalion which was recently formed, is attracting to its ranks large numbers of professional and amateur football players. Mr. F. G. Wall, secretary of the Football Association, has sent a letter to many clubs, inviting them to form recruiting committees for the battalion, in the course of which he states that the war office will permit professional football players to play their club matches while making themselves efficient.

Over a hundred professional players have joined the battalion, which is the seventeenth (service) battalion, Middlesex regiment. F. C. Buckley, the old international and Aston Villa player, and Vivian Woodward, the amateur international, have received commissions.



(Copyright by Sport and General)

Mayor of London (wearing tall hat) and Colonel Cobbett watching first drill of National Guard

MEN NOT SHIPS RULE THE SEAS, SAYS GERMAN

Naval Critic to Berlin Paper Sums Up Conditions to Disprove Prevailing Beliefs in Power of Fleets and Mines

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Five months have gone by, wrote Captain Persius, naval critic to the Berliner Tageblatt, recently, and the "great naval battle" has not yet been fought. The German fleet has twice thrown down the gauntlet, on the occasion of the attacks upon Yarmouth and Hartlepool, but the English fleet would not accept the challenge. Upon those two occasions opportunities for battle were given, for if British squadrons had engaged our cruisers, our high sea fleet would have hurried up to the rescue. The writer questioned whether the non-appearance of the English battleships was due to the inadequacy of the intelligence service, or whether it was the intention of the British admiralty to keep its ships safely stowed away in Irish harbors, until they could be produced as a trump card—for forcing the conclusion of peace.

Bewilderment as to the curious course which the naval war had taken was, Captain Persius declared, growing from week to week, and it was amusing to note how many prophecies and theories had been repudiated for all time by the actual course of events. It had been the fashion, for instance, to predict victory for numerical superiority, which at sea was estimated according to the caliber of the guns and the number of knots attained. In spite of the triumphs of technique, however, the present campaign had revealed the continued importance of the man, especially with regard to submarine warfare. In the encounter near the Falkland islands the 30.5 centimeter guns and the 28-knot speed of the British warships invincible and inflexible had been pitted against the German 21 centimeter guns and 22-knot speed of the Gensauen and the Scharnhorst. The Emisen had, however, succumbed to the heavier guns and superior speed of the Sydney.

Further, it had always been assumed that their coasts would be blockaded by the hostile and superior fleet, namely by cordons thrown across both ends of the North Sea. This maneuver, however, had never been completed, although, to be sure, the fact of its omission was of no practical importance, seeing that Germany's over-seas trade had ceased to exist. The Allies had effected the destruction of German naval commerce and the blockade of the German coast before attempting the defeat of the fleet. Again, it had been held that the foremost task of the superior fleet was to strike a decisive blow at that of the Allies and so obtain naval supremacy. This task had up to the present not been fulfilled, although there could be no talk of British supremacy whilst German cruisers and submarines were free to cruise in the North Sea.

At the same time it must be admitted that the German attacks were of more moral than strategic worth, and that, in view of the weapons employed in modern naval warfare, the mine and the submarine, it was extremely difficult to preserve absolute naval supremacy in such narrow waters as those of the North Sea. The activities of the German "D" boats and the exploits of the British "B.II," had, indeed, proved that the mine was no obstacle to the submarine, whilst a further theory had been exploded when it was found that that weapon was potent to disturb maritime commerce, as well as to blockade warships. Again, it used to be said that cruisers could not hold out for long without points d'appui and regular coaling stations, and that the facilities of communication

now available would enable timely warning to be given to merchant vessels and make it very difficult to interrupt maritime commerce.

This maxim also had been refuted by the deeds of German ships on the high seas during the past few months, and it was here that the personality of the man in command had counted, just as it did in the conduct of submarine attacks. For the naval officer, the saying of Admiral Craddock in his "Whispers from the Fleet," "Never let your boat go faster than your brain," had been found to be thoroughly sound advice, and its continued observance would surely lead to many another brilliant success.

ENGLISH NATIONAL BALANCE SHEET SHOWS CHANGES

Statement From Financial Secretary to Treasury Estimates Effect During Passage of Bill

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—A treasury statement was recently issued giving the final balance sheet for the year 1914-15. The statement, which was signed by E. S. Montagu, financial secretary to the treasury, gave the estimated effect of the changes made during the passage of the finance bill through the House of Commons in the second session of 1914.

The following are the figures:

ESTIMATED REVENUE, 1914-15	
Customs and excise as in H. C. No. 2 of 1914, session 2.....	£74,350,000
Less, in respect of beer duty.....	450,000
	£73,900,000
Inland revenue as in H. C. No. 2 of 1914, session 2.....	101,516,000
Less in respect of income tax and super-tax.....	1,640,000
	£99,876,000
Total receipts from taxes.....	£173,776,000
Total receipts from non-tax revenue as in H. C. No. 2 of 1914, session 2.....	35,430,000
Total estimated revenue.....	£209,206,000
Deficit to be made good by borrowing.....	£323,411,000
Total revenue.....	£532,617,000
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1914-15	
I.—Consolidated Fund Services	
National debt services.....	£23,500,000
Less part suspension of new sinking fund.....	2,750,000
	£20,750,000
(b) Outside fixed debt charge, interest, etc., on war debt.....	3,443,000
Total national debt services.....	£24,193,000
Road improvement fund.....	1,545,000
Payments to local taxation, etc., county, etc.....	9,855,000
Other consolidated fund services.....	1,706,000
Total consolidated fund services.....	£37,299,000
As in H. C. No. 2 of 1914, session 2.....	170,288,000
Add votes of credit.....	255,000,000
Total supply services.....	£425,288,000
Total expenditure.....	£532,617,000

SWISS LETTER POST PRAISED BY ZURICH CITIZEN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Vorwaerts recently reprinted an article by a Zurich citizen in praise of the Swiss letter post. Almost every one of us, he wrote, is now a postal intermediary between people who, divided by hostile frontiers, cannot even communicate in writing with one another.

For the most part we are unacquainted with those whose letters we forward; some friend or acquaintance has recommended us as go-betweens, or chance has supplied the writers with our address. Between Germany and England, France and Austria, Germany and France, we speed on their circuitous way the letters entrusted to us, enveloped in a new dress of our bestowing, with our honorable name on the back, or a business stamp on the front.

Quite a modest part is that which we Swiss letter-forwarders play, and yet each feels that he is doing something good when he drops in the letter box a letter from one shadow to another, shadows to whom "our letters" may bring some cheer.

LATIN ELEMENT OF ITALY AND RUMANIA UNITES

Italian Colonial Institute Takes Initiative in Movement to Join Them

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

FLORENCE, Italy—The Italian Colonial Institute has taken the initiative in promoting an Italian Rumanian League at the head of which movement, although the government is in no way officially connected with the league, are some of the most prominent men in Parliament, among others Signor Bettolo, Prince Di Scaless and Senator Maggiorini Ferraris. The Latin element of the two countries is to unite in the interests of culture and progress, and it is the hope of the Rumanian people that the somewhat similar situation in which the countries are placed with respect to the war may lead to a similarity of action.

Signor Artoni, who is one of the leaders of the movement, states in the Stampa of Turin that greater union between the two states is to be fostered by the organization through more extensive inter-commerce. Rumania could furnish Italy with wheat, oats and petroleum in exchange for various Italian products, the communications by sea between the two countries offering easy and inexpensive transit.

More extended intellectual, artistic and literary intercourse is to be promoted by exhibitions in the two states and the institution in Rome of a Rumanian Academy of Fine Arts such as France and Spain already possess. The seat of the league is to be in Rome and a similar institution is to be inaugurated at Bukharest.

Prince Ghika, the Rumanian minister in Rome, has received the representatives of the committee and expressed his great satisfaction at the project which he declares will be warmly supported in Rumania.

REPORTED ACTION IN DARDANELLES DENIED IN BERLIN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Berliner Tageblatt recently published the following statement from its Constantinople correspondent: For some days past, there have been persistent rumors to the effect that the Dardanelles forts are being bombarded by the Anglo-French fleet lying at the entrance to the straits, which has been continually on the watch since the outbreak of war and already consists of about 50 war and transport ships.

These rumors are based upon the supposition that England and France must do all in their power to provide Russia with fresh artillery and ammunition, and that the Dardanelles is the only route which can be used for that purpose, seeing that the way to Archangel is now blocked, and the Siberian route too long. It is further pointed out that England, if only on account of public feeling, must undertake an action with her fleet, and would prefer an engagement in the Dardanelles to one in the North Sea.

In contradiction of these rumors and announcements it has once more been officially declared that there has been no bombardment whatever of the Dardanelles ports, with the exception of the firing reported a few days after the outbreak of war. In any case the announcement of the fact would be made from headquarters.

SHIPMENTS SENT TO BELGIANS BY WAY OF HOLLAND

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LUXEMBURG, Germany—The Berliner Tageblatt recently published the following report from its Luxembourg correspondent. According to a statement issued here, there were despatched from Rotterdam to Belgium during the first week of December 2203 tons of corn, 220 tons of pulse, 2600 tons of salt, 704 tons of maize and 391 cases of clothing.

During November, 16 vessels landed in Rotterdam provisions for Belgium, the value of which amounted to £392,452 sterling; 23 vessels carrying provisions valued at £1,480,592 sterling are still on the way. Canada has despatched about 6000 tons of provisions to Belgium.

The prime minister of Nova Scotia is eagerly furthering the work of relief, and has despatched the Senegols to carry supplies free of charge after Dec. 20. All contributions are sent through the American relief committee.

BOOK STATISTICS IN ENGLAND SHOW DECREASE FOR 1914

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—According to the "Publishers' Circular" for 1914, the number of books published was 11,537. This figure shows a decrease on the previous year of 842. The subjects in which the decrease was most noticeable were: Philosophy, 101; sociology, 222; fine arts, 50; fiction, 392; description and travel, 167; biography, 101.

A new heading has been introduced this year in the classified analysis of books, "Military and Naval," under which 402 titles have appeared. There has been an increase in the books written on religion, natural science, and literature.

ATTITUDE OF PORTUGAL IN WAR IS SHOWN

Situation Described in Paris Paper as Complex One—Issue Between Parties Seems to Have Placed Senate in Opposition

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The leading article of the Temps on the first day of the New Year deals with the subject of Portugal's attitude in the present conflict. The situation of the country with regard to the European crisis, says the Temps is a complex one. Portugal has remained the ally of England from century to century and has always been faithful to the engagements which she has made.

The present difficulty under which the Portuguese government is laboring is a quarrel of parties which seems to have placed the Senate in opposition to the decisions of the Chamber.

The Temps analyzes the situation as follows: "There are three great political parties in the country; the Democrats led by Afonso Costa, the Evolutionists under M. d'Almeida and the Unionists under Brito Camacho. The Democrats have a strong majority in the Chamber and give their support to the present Alveido ministry. In the Senate the Democrats are rendered powerless by the coalition of the Evolutionists and the Unionists. It will be remembered that on the very day of the ministerial declaration the cabinet was met by the opposition of these two groups in the Senate.

The Portuguese constitution demands that in the case of a conflict between the Chamber and the Senate, the two bodies should meet together as a national assembly in order to arrive at a final decision. Should this provision be acted upon, the Alveido cabinet would have a majority, but it is felt that for the passing of a measure of national importance, it would be unwise to have recourse to it.

According to another constitutional statute it is not permissible to dissolve the Portuguese Parliament during its legal term. Various means have been proposed as solutions to the deadlock which has arisen, but they have failed, owing, in great measure, to the attitude of the Unionists.

This split in the Portuguese Parliament does not indicate a divided public opinion on the question of the war. The Temps states that sympathy for France is very general, the partisans of Germany being found only among the supporters of Dom Miguel and, in a very small number, among the Monarchists and the Unionists. Besides any sentimental reasons Portugal has always the traditional interests which bind her to Great Britain to consider.

There has been no doubt as to her sympathies from the very beginning of the war, since she immediately cooperated in the provisioning of Gibraltar. Also her territorial waters are patrolled by a British squadron. German propaganda in Portugal has completely failed.

WIRE CABLES FOR SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—During 1913 South Africa bought from the United Kingdom wire cables and ropes (excluding telegraph and telephone cables) to the value of £108,360, wire netting (excluding torpedo nets) to the value of £59,000, and £8000 worth of wire manufactures of other sorts.

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NEW STREET IN BUSINESS PART OF CITY SOUGHT

Bill for Thoroughfare to North Station and Widening of Court Street Is Brought Before Legislative Committee

Accompanied by a petition, a bill providing for the construction of a new street from Cambridge street to the North station and for the widening of Court street, between Scollay square and Bowdoin square, is to be discussed before the legislative committee on cities in room 436 of the State House. The measure is urged by the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Board.

The legislative committee on cities will also have to consider the bills providing financial means for the proposed widening of Chauncy, Arch and Exchange streets at some date to be named later. This latter improvement is estimated to cost not less than \$3,000,000.

"With these streets improved," says the petition of the Real Estate Exchange, speaking of its North station street proposition and the Court street widening, "there is bound to be not only an increase in value of land but a larger return to the city from modern buildings and new business."

"The city planning board has endorsed this plan and while the exchange has always been very conservative in recommending any outlay for street widening, in this case the directors are unanimous in voting for this plan."

Relief for Washington Street
That the proposed widening of Chauncy, Arch and Exchange streets is the best plan yet devised for taking part of the traffic off Washington street is believed by Street Commissioners Frank A. Goodwin and John H. Dunn.

That at least one track for trolley cars must be taken off Washington street and the thoroughfare made a one-way highway for vehicles and cars both commissioners agree.

"There is no use to deny it," said Street Commissioner Goodwin, "Boston must face the expense of spending \$3,000,000 for a new street to parallel Washington and Tremont through the downtown retail district. The best way this can be put through and that at the least expense is provided for in the bills now before the state legislature providing that Boston may spend the money beyond its debt limit for widening Chauncy, Arch and Exchange streets."

"Of course, we knew there would be objections; there always are to improvements when they affect properties. It is to be expected, but the street commission has canvassed this situation thoroughly and we know that we will never be able to do this great work more cheaply than now. Street car tracks can be laid on these streets when they are widened and at least one track can be taken off Washington street."

"The downtown traffic can come in Washington street and part of it can make the return loop at Dock square and part at the North station. The return cars can be run back through the widened streets which will take them back to Beach or Kneeland street where they can come back to Washington street. The South Boston cars need not run back along Washington street at all."

Exchange Street Is Key
Both of the street commissioners showed the maps of downtown Boston which they have plotted out designating the lines of the streets to be widened and how they will appear when straightened and made broader.

"Exchange street is the key to the whole scheme," said Commissioner Goodwin. "It's the neck of the bottle. The traffic coming north from Congress street and the South station and all the leather district makes for this narrow street which leads directly to Dock square and furnishes a cut-off to Washington street."

"While the widening of this short little street is the most expensive part of the entire plan it is the essential part, too, and were Exchange street not to be widened there would be no good purpose served in widening either Arch or Chauncy."

Major Henry L. Higginson's opposition to the street commissioners' plans for widening Exchange street is declared merely with regard to the running of tracks there and in Devonshire street. The street commissioners' plan was that both car tracks be placed in Exchange street after it is widened along with Chauncy and Arch streets.

Major Higginson, in his letter to Mayor Curley, proposed that one track be taken off Devonshire street and run through Exchange to Dock square from State street. He also proposed that Exchange street be paved with wood blocks. He said in his letter that this would tend to do away with the confusion and noise in that busy section of Boston. In forwarding his letter to the mayor the street commissioners broached their plan for widening Exchange street and making a broad straight street to parallel Washington street.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—"Ben Hur," 7:45.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—"Julius Caesar," 8:10.

COLONIAL—Hazel Dawn, 8.

HOLLIS—"Diplomacy," 7:45.

KEITH'S—Vandeville, 7:45.

MAJESTIC—Marie Tempest, 8.

PLYMOUTH—"Too Many Cooks," 8.

SHUBERT—Emma Trentini, 8.

TREMONT—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:10.

WILBUR—"A Pair of Sixes," 8:15.

HAROLD BAUER PLAYS BACH AND BEETHOVEN AND BRAHMS

JORDAN HALL—Recital by Harold Bauer, pianist, afternoon of Jan. 23. The program: Bach, toccata and fugue in C minor; Beethoven, sonata in F sharp major, op. 78; Brahms, variations on a theme by Handel; Bach, two-part inventions in B flat major and F major; and three-part inventions in F minor, B flat major, G minor, A major and B minor; Beethoven, sonata in A flat major, op. 110.

Bach is a humorist. That has not been known very widely hitherto. But it is so. Mr. Bauer proved it beyond a doubt on Saturday afternoon in his playing of the F major two-part invention. The many piano students in his audience were overjoyed to have a new light thrown on the character of the great clavier writer. They were delighted to find that at least one out of the hundreds of architectural designs and decorative contrivances known as the Bach repertory is amusing. They had a glowing surprise to find that so much as two pages out of all the preludes, fugues, toccatas and dances written by the leading contrapuntist of history could make them laugh.

Perhaps the fact of Bach being proved a comedian was no more remarkable than that of Harold Bauer going on record as an interpreter of the humorous. Mr. Bauer may be the pianist the world has been waiting for to show the fun of a Chopin scherzo comes in. If he can do the impossible once, he ought to be able to again. The delight of his fantastic reading of the F major invention was all the more noteworthy because it occurred in the midst of an afternoon of unusual seriousness. Bach, Beethoven and Brahms are three names used together more often in academic arguments than in concert programs. They indicate a mood of the utmost earnestness. They are intrenchments beyond which nobody ever expects to see the flag of radicalism carried. It was remarkable that Mr. Bauer should retire so far into his defenses. For, stanch though he is in his championship of classic musical forms, he does not need to take such measures of safety to hold his ground as he took at this recital.

There were a number of extraordinary moments in Mr. Bauer's readings of the three masters. Not always momentary, either, were the flights. Some of them were long sustained. The reading of the F major invention of Bach was the most telling of the small things done. The reading of the Brahms variations was the most brilliant large undertaking. Intimately bound together though the various parts of this composition are by

their mechanism, they could easily be made disjointed and unconvincing under some hands. They are a tremendous exploit in a type of composition that demands cumulative interest. Variations must grow in force and persuasion from the first to the last. There must be no premature climaxes. The music must continue by inevitability of plan. It must be actuated by structural necessity. There is just so much timber to be put in before the framework is complete. The edifice must be single when done, not a mere piling up of stories in the air. Without question Brahms did his part in the variations on a theme by Handel, whether better than Schumann did it in his "Symphonic Studies" or not is a question many listeners must have considered. Brahms did his part, indeed, but gave a task for the interpreter of the greatest difficulty. And this difficulty Mr. Bauer overcame magnificently.

In the first Beethoven number the pianist exhibited a quality which characterizes his playing at times in a way that is not surpassed by any other player who travels the concert circuit, the quality of elegance. The F sharp sonata, as composed, is free. It is without any of the severe formality which belongs to the greater part of the Beethoven repertory. As Mr. Bauer played it, the sonata was not only unfettered by the rules of its time, it even anticipated Chopin. It was a nocturne, a romantic song of the deepest passion.

The first four numbers were a sufficient afternoon's work. But the custom in program timing required more. And the Beethoven A-flat major sonata was there to fill out the demand. If the artist did not make a showing with this piece to compare with what he did earlier, the loss to the audience was not significant. There are times when Mr. Bauer seems to play without aim, when he seems divided between more than one purpose of interpretation. That was the way with his reading of the A-flat major sonata. To tell what he was trying to make it say was difficult. The music was at the command of his fingers. It did not have his enthusiasm. But that was a trifling consideration after what had gone before. Another day, or another pianist will bring this work to hearing. It will be a long day before the Brahms variations have such presentation as they had.

OPERETTAS FROM FRENCH TO BE GIVEN AT BENEFIT

Miss Maggie Teyte to Sing and Act Leading Roles for Women's Municipal League

Wekerlin's "Milkmaid of the Trianon" and Edmond Rostand's "Laughing Pierrot and Weeping Pierrot," with Maggie Teyte singing, are to be given for the benefit of the Women's Municipal League of Boston, evenings of Feb. 2, 3 and 4 and the afternoon of Feb. 4 at Jordan hall. Both are announced as miniature classics and efforts are being made to have the production a notable one.

"The Milkmaid of the Trianon" is a bit of eighteenth century elegance. It was first given at a fete at the house of Rostand. The music is of the graceful and artificial type in which Wekerlin excelled. The grace and piquancy of the original words have been retained in the translation of Miss Amy Lowell, it is said.

Livingston Platt has designed scenery to reveal the Trianon garden as a shimmer of greens and blues against which the costumes planned from old prints contrast in brilliant colorings.

"The Milkmaid of the Trianon" is believed never to have been given in Boston. An abridged French version was sung in concert in New York by M. Clement and Miss Teyte. Miss Teyte is to take the part of the countess and John Campbell is to be the marquis.

"Laughing Pierrot and Weeping Pierrot" was Rostand's first play. Some years ago Jean Hubert set it to music of light and delicate gaiety. The parts will be taken by Miss Teyte, Mr. Campbell and George Mitchell. Mr. Platt has designed the scenery and costumes for this number, also.

An orchestra of 35, largely from the Boston opera house, is to be led by Arthur Shepherd. Miss Lowell is staging both pieces.

RAILWAY TO BUILD NEW YORK PUBLIC MARKET TERMINAL

NEW YORK—A great market terminal, costing \$1,000,000, the first of a dozen or more planned for receiving and distributing foodstuffs in New York city at an expected saving of 10 per cent to the consumer, will be erected here by the New York Central Railroad Company, it is announced by John J. Dillon, commissioner of the new state department of foods and markets.

It is proposed to lease this and other similar market terminals to cooperative companies organized and conducted under rules laid down by this department. The profits of these companies will be limited to 6 per cent a year. This first terminal will cover a city block bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth avenues and Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets. Trainloads of perishable farm products will enter there and unload directly into distributing wagons. Mr. Dillon says New York city spends for food between \$600,000,000 and \$700,000,000 a year, but that only 33 cents of each dollar spent for food finds its way to the farmer.

FAIR CHANCE FOR RAIL EARNINGS VETERANS PLEAD

That a fair opportunity be given the railroads to return to a profitable earning capacity was asked by the speakers at the annual dinner of the New England Association of Railroad Veterans at the Quincy House Saturday night. Harry A. Whitehead, president of the association, presented E. F. Stone as toastmaster.

C. T. Boynton, former president of the association, urged that the railroads be given a "square deal" on carrying parcel post. C. N. Woodward, general superintendent of the New Haven; B. E. Chapin of Newark, N. J.; Edwin F. Brooks, first president of the association, who has been in the service of the Boston & Maine 62 years; the Rev. Sidney B. Snow of Kings Chapel, and Walter B. Russell, director of Franklin Union, made addresses.

SECRETARY BRYAN TALKS ON RELIGION

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—William J. Bryan, secretary of state, addressed 1200 women in a theater and 4000 men in the municipal auditorium here Sunday, speaking on religious themes. He refused to talk about political or governmental questions and returned to Washington Sunday evening.

FRITZ KREISLER AGAIN FILLS SYMPHONY HALL AT RECITAL

SYMPHONY HALL—Fritz Kreisler in third Sunday afternoon recital, Jan. 23. Carl Lamson, accompanist, playing the following program: Suite in E minor, Bach; fugue in A major, Tartini; sarabande and allegretto in D major, Corelli; prelude and allegro in E minor, Pugnani; concerto in A minor, No. 34, Vivaldi; introduction and scherzo (for violin alone), Kreisler; two caprices, B-flat major and B minor, again; Slavonic fantasy, Dvorak-Kreisler.

When Mr. Kreisler finished the last number on the program and took his bow from the strings with the flourish that announced he was through with his allotted task, the audience calmly sat and waited for more. A few who had to catch suburban trains went out. They were very few in numbers, however, and their places were filled at once with standees. To Mr. Kreisler, protesting against playing longer, eager to sell signed photographs for the benefit of war sufferers in Vienna, knowing that he must hasten to catch a train, was opposed to the implacable front of this audience insistent on more.

Of course the people got more. It was too sincere a tribute to Mr. Kreisler's art to be passed by. This was the third Sunday afternoon concert of this season, and the third capacity house. In connection with these facts it must be remembered that a violinist is not usually accounted such an attraction by the managers. It must also be noted that Mr. Kreisler has attained his position not through the work of a clever press agent and not through emotional playing and its effect on his hearers, but through the best exercise of art. These

MME. KING-CLARK IN CONCERT WITH GEORGE PROCTOR

TOY THEATER—First of series of Sunday evening concerts, Mme. King-Clark, soprano, appearing for first time before a Boston audience; George Proctor, pianist; Edna Elisabeth Siedhoff, accompanist; evening of Jan. 24.

Mme. King-Clark's songs were: "Quel Ruescelletto," Paradies; "Sei bel rio," Ronconi; "Willow, Willow, Grauer," "My Lovely Celia," old English; "Du bist wie eine Blume," "Der Nussbaum," "Jenund," "Widmung," Schumann; "Triste est le Stepp," Gretschinow; "Pendant le Bal," Tchaikowsky; "Leaves and the Wind," Leoni; "Ah, Love But a Day," Beach.

Mr. Proctor played: Gavotte en rondeau, Bach; berceuse, and the ballade in G minor, Chopin; the concert etude of Macdowell, "Gavotte Moderne," Sgambati, and "Mazurkiettes," from "Mosaïque," opus 15, in Scherbachef.

Mme. King-Clark's singing disclosed a mezzo soprano voice of good range and power, and a correct method, judged academically or by results. Free and brilliant in the more heroic passages, in the pianissimo free and brilliant also—bringing the same production to both and getting effects of singular beauty. But her charm as a singer transcends by far her skill as a vocalist. She is an interpreter, projecting mood and emotion powerfully, a musician.

Her program was conservative. From the first miscellaneous group she brought her voice to the Schumann group and became at once German. To the sympathy of Schumann for his text was added Mme. King-Clark's sympathy for both, and these familiar songs had a reading that was rarely beautiful, albeit individual. Of the last group the Tchaikowsky number, "Pendant le Bal," sung in French, stood out from the rest.

Mr. Proctor's program was also unpretentious, but varied and of more interest than that of Mme. King-Clark. He played the gavotte and rondeau, adapted for piano from the sixth violin sonata of Bach which Kreisler plays so often, as one who "lives with his Bach." Not always as Bach played "in the style." It necessitates a kind of saturation. Mr. Proctor has achieved it. He was remarkably successful with this and the Sgambati. And playing in any school can be affected favorably by a realization of the Bach appeal.

In the Chopin numbers Mr. Proctor failed to achieve detachment. Only in small portions of the G-minor ballade did he allow the intense and tragic recital to issue forth convincingly. This pianist is a serious worker, a seeker after interpretative power and facility. He is growing in his art—but slowly. His Chopin is not growing at all. In the Chopin-Proctor combination the pianist takes his Chopin as seriously as he should. He should not take himself at all. Chopin will speak through him if allowed to, without any stifling.

The last group for piano consisted of three miniatures, the brilliant little "Etude de Concert" of Macdowell, the "Gavotte Moderne" of Sgambati and the "Marionnettes" of Stecherbachef. The last named, exquisitely played, drew the most interest, with its ultra modern syncopation, seeming to forecast the music of the modern dance a few years hence.

At the conclusion of the program the small musical audience in attendance showed its pleasure in Mme. King-Clark's songs and insisted on an additional song.

PRESIDENT TO MEET COL. GOETHALS TODAY

WASHINGTON—President Wilson will confer today with Col. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Panama canal, on plans for the formal opening of the waterway in March and general questions affecting the Canal Zone. Colonel Goethals called at the White House during a recent visit to Washington, but did not see the President.

CINCINNATI Y. M. C. A. READY TO BUILD

CINCINNATI—A new Y. M. C. A. building costing \$500,000 is to be built in this city, at the corner of Canal and Race streets. The money was made up by subscription.

NEUTRALITY FAIR TO ALL NATIONS

(Continued from page one)

the general principles of international law, no exception can be taken to neutral states letting war material go to Germany's enemies from or through neutral territory."

That representations were made to both Japan and Great Britain against the continued presence of their warships off American ports, and that the protests were in each case heeded.

That since the announcement of the Washington government's disapproval of war loans none have been made by other governments in this country. A distinction is drawn officially for the first time between loans floated by popular subscription and large credit transactions for the purchase of war supplies, the state department revealing that it has no objection to the latter.

Complaints as summarized by Senator Stone are answered in the letter point by point, substantially as follows:

Can Cut a Cable

(1) "Freedom of communication by submarine cables versus censored communication by wireless."—It is set forth, first, that a wireless station on a neutral coast cannot be interrupted by a belligerent, but the latter has an unrestricted right to cut a cable on the high seas. Germany's cutting of the British cable near Fanning island is cited to balance Great Britain's interception of the cable between Germany and the United States. The point is made that wireless messages can be sent direct to warships at sea which can prey upon public or private vessels and make neutral territory virtually a base of naval operations, "to permit which would be essentially unneutral."

Censored Private Letters

(2) "Censorship of mails and in some cases repeated destruction of American letters on neutral vessels."—Germany and Great Britain, pursuing their rights as belligerents, both have censored private letters falling in their hands. No evidence has ever been presented to the state department that mail on board Dutch steamers has been destroyed, as repeatedly charged. Only a few cases have come to the attention of the department where mail from neutral countries has not been finally delivered.

The Question of Search

(3) "Searching of American vessels for German and Austrian subjects on the high seas and in territorial waters of a belligerent."—Neutral vessels voluntarily entering territorial waters or ports of a belligerent become subject to municipal laws. Only two cases in which American vessels have been searched on the high seas by belligerent warships for German and Austrian subjects have been reported, and both have been followed by vigorous representations to the offending governments. Much confusion has arisen, the letter asserts, over the charge that the United States has abandoned the principles for which this country went to war in 1812. The impressment of American seamen by the British navy in times of peace, it is asserted, involves a different principle from the search for reservists in times of war, though the latter has not been permitted without protest.

Question of Contraband

(4) "Submission without protest to British violations of the rules regarding absolute and conditional contraband as laid down in the Hague conventions, the Declaration of London and International Law." There is no general agreement between nations as to articles to be regarded as contraband, the rights of neutrals and belligerents being opposed and no tribunal existing to which

questions of difference may be submitted.

(5) "Acquiescence without protest to the inclusion of copper and other articles in the British lists of absolute contraband." It is here stated that every seizure of American copper has been followed by a prompt protest, and that the inclusion of "unwrought copper" in the list of absolute contraband is under consideration, though the government "necessarily finds some embarrassment in dealing with the subject" because of a declaration by the United States in the past placing "all articles from which ammunition is manufactured" on its contraband list, including copper among such materials.

Interruption to Trade

(6) "Submission without protest to interference with American trade to neutral countries in conditional and absolute contraband." History shows, says the letter, that in every war the superior naval power has interrupted neutral commerce more or less, but those who complain are referred to the American note of protest of December despatched to Great Britain.

Cutting Off Supplies

(7) "Submission without protest to interruption of trade in conditional contraband consigned to private persons in Germany and Austria, thereby supporting the policy of Great Britain to cut off all supplies from Germany and Austria." Again, the letter calls attention to the note of Dec. 28 to the British government contending for "the principle of freedom of trade in articles of conditional contraband not destined to the belligerent forces."

Petroleum, Rubber and Wool

(8) "Submission to British interference with trade in petroleum, rubber, leather, wool, etc." As petroleum can be used in propelling submarines and rubber is essential for big motors used by armies, the United States government "has not yet reached the conclusion that they are improperly included in a list of contraband."

Arms, Ammunition, Horses

(9) "The United States has not interfered with the sale to Great Britain and her allies of arms, ammunition, horses, uniforms and other munitions of war, although such sales prolong the conflict." No obligation, it is contended, exists either in international law or in the domestic law of the United States to prohibit private trade in these articles. In the past the present belligerents, when neutrals, maintained no such prohibition. "In fact, it is only necessary to point to the enormous quantities of arms and ammunition furnished by manufacturers in Germany to the belligerents in the Russo-Japanese war and in the recent Balkan wars to establish the general recognition of the propriety of the trade by a neutral nation."

Dum-Dum Bullets

(10) "The United States has not suppressed the sale of dum-dum bullets to Great Britain."—The correspondence recently published between the state department and the German ambassador is repeated with the statement that although there is no legal grounds on which to prevent such traffic, the President of the United States would welcome proof of the charges and use his influence to prevent sale of these articles.

Warships Near U. S. Ports

(11) "British warships are permitted to lie off American ports and intercept neutral vessels."—The letter states that protests were made to Great Britain

and Japan and that they withdrew their warships from the vicinity of New York harbor and Honolulu respectively.

United States Citizenship

(12) "Great Britain and her allies are allowed without protest to disregard American citizenship papers and passports."—While Great Britain has disregarded American citizenship papers "in a few instances and the same is true of the belligerents . . . in every case of apparent illegal arrest the United States has entered vigorous protests with requests for release."

Loans to Belligerents

(13) "Change of policy in regard to loans to belligerents."—It is asserted that the American government's policy affects all governments alike. The dangers of loans through popular subscription arousing partisanship through monetary interests in the success of the belligerents is pointed out in contrast to purely credit transaction for the purchase of war supplies, the money for which does not leave the United States, and could not, as in the case of the loan, affect the finances of this country.

Arrests of Americans

(14) "Submission to arrest of native-born Americans on neutral vessels and in British ports and their imprisonment."—The general charge, the letter asserts, has been unsupported by evidence, but wherever irregularities have occurred prompt demand for release has been made.

Detention Camps

(15) "Indifference to confinement of non-combatants in detention camps in England and France."—All the belligerents have made complaint, but investigation has proved that "conditions are as good as possible." The United States has consented at the special request of the German government to send Mr. Jackson, former American minister at Bucharest and now attached to the American embassy at Berlin, to make special investigation of detention camps in England.

Passage of Troops

(16) "Failure to prevent transshipment of British troops and war materials across the territory of the United States."—No proof of this ever has been furnished, and a request of the Canadian government to send war material through Alaska was promptly denied.

Internment at Honolulu

(17) "Treatment and final internment of German steamship Geier and the collier Looksun at Honolulu."—The circumstances are reviewed and the action taken is held to be in accordance with the usual international practice.

Coaling of Warships

(18) "Unfairness to Germany in rules relative to coaling of warships in Panama Canal Zone."—Although the regulations were not proclaimed until Nov. 13, no belligerent warships are known to have coaled previously at the Zone, and the action was taken "without the slightest reference to favoritism to the belligerents."

Declaration of London

(19) "Failure to protest against the modification of the Declaration of London by the British government."—The notification of this government that it could not accept piecemeal adoption of the Declaration of London is recalled with the statement, also that the modifications by the belligerents in that code of naval warfare "are of no concern to the United States" except as they adversely affect the rights of American citizens as defined by international law. In so far as these rights have been infringed, the department has made every effort to obtain redress for the losses sustained.

"Young Japan at School"

The Next of the Special Articles

by

Clayton Sedgwick Cooper

Will be Published in the Monitor

Tuesday, January 26

These are Written by a Well-known Author, Lecturer, Traveler, and One of the Foremost Educational Authorities, in His Peculiarly Entertaining and Informing Manner

MANUFACTURERS ASKED TO SPEED CENSUS RETURNS

Director of Federal Commercial Statistics Bureau Working Here to Complete Figures — Share of State Statistics Office

Manufacturers of the United States are being urged to send in their reports faster for the federal census by William J. Harris, director of the bureau of the census of the department of commerce at Washington in order that publication may not be delayed. W. C. Hunt, chief statistician of the bureau, is in Boston to aid in this work in conjunction with Massachusetts.

Director Harris, according to the law which directs that a census of manufacturers be taken every fifth year, sent out blanks with a request that the returns be made by Jan. 15. A large number of manufacturers have not yet complied with this request.

This delay, Director Harris says, adds greatly to the cost of the census. Mr. Hunt came to this state from Washington specifically to work with the Massachusetts bureau of statistics, which is in charge of Charles F. Gettemy, director. Mr. Hunt expects to remain for a month or longer.

Federal Worker Here

There is an agreement between the federal census department and the state whereby Mr. Hunt is supplied with desk room and clerical help. The returns from the manufacturers go direct to Washington but are then sent to Mr. Hunt at the State House.

The schedules upon which the reports are made, although ordinarily sent out from the bureau at Washington, are handled through Mr. Gettemy for the state of Massachusetts. The entire bulk of schedules in the addressed envelopes, unsealed, are sent with the same number of duplicate schedules to Mr. Gettemy. The latter places one of the duplicate schedules in each envelope and then sends it to the manufacturer.

Mr. Gettemy is aware of the benefit that most of the Massachusetts manufacturers derive from preserving in their files duplicate copies of their returns to the federal census. In order to secure the duplicates Mr. Gettemy assumes the extra burden of clerical work necessary to fill the envelopes, of which there are approximately 12,000.

Methods Described

When Mr. Hunt receives returns from Washington he compares them with the statistics on file in this state, and proceeds to make the proper corrections if any are needed. In this checking-up process Massachusetts derives the advantage of having her files kept up to date also.

If any of the reports seem to be contradictory Mr. Hunt investigates either by letter or personal visit to the manufacturer. Mr. Hunt said today that he is receiving these schedules by the hundred now from Washington, but that soon they will be coming in to him direct from the manufacturers of this state instead of going by way of Washington.

Director Harris questions whether the manufacturers realize the importance of the statistics that they are asked to furnish. He points out that unless all manufacturers make proper returns the relative standing upon the records of one industry with another and of one city with another will be seriously affected.

The help of the various industrial organizations in each state has been solicited, and these organizations have responded generally with requests to the manufacturers to give prompt and careful consideration to the filling out of the schedules and the sending in of them at once.

There are many manufacturing concerns of course whose fiscal years do not correspond with the period used by the federal bureau. Reports of these concerns would have to be made later and under an extension of time in order to give a report that would correspond more nearly with the whole calendar year of 1914 for instance.

Attention is also called to the fact that many concerns are particularly busy at this time of year balancing their accounts and stock and cleaning up the old year generally in readiness for the new. This, it is concluded, leaves them little opportunity for making out census data in time for return by the middle of January.

GRAIN EXPORTS TO EUROPE INCREASE

About 373,000 bushels of wheat and barley are booked to leave Boston this week on transatlantic liners. This is about 140,000 bushels more than were exported last week, when four steamers carried 228,799 bushels of grain to England.

Grain will leave this week on the following steamers: Eagle Point, Liverpool, 144,000 bushels of wheat; Canadian, Liverpool, 24,000 bushels of wheat, 17,000 bushels of barley; Anglian, London, 64,000 bushels of wheat; Algol, Manchester, Eng., 64,000 bushels of wheat; Dageld, Christiania, 60,000 bushels of wheat.

OTTAWA ASSESSMENT PUBLISHED
OTTAWA, Ont.—Ottawa's total assessment for 1915 is \$105,147,740, an increase of \$5,031,446, says a special to the Toronto Globe. Population is 101,705, increase 1615. In the various branches of assessment the increases are: Land value, \$1,228,407; improvement values, \$2,786,050; business, \$562,345; income, \$454,594.

NAVY EXPANSION PROTEST FAVORED BY BOSTON SIGNERS

Opposition to Larger U. S. Navy Stated in Plea Sent Throughout Nation

Boston men and women are signers of a statement in opposition to the proposed naval expansion just issued by prominent men and women and public officials throughout the United States. The signers include:

Theodore E. Burton, John D. Long, Albert E. Pillsbury, Oscar S. Straus, Andrew D. White, Bishop David H. Greer, W. H. P. Faunce, William F. Slocum, Charles F. Thwing, Mary E. Woolley, Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Dr. Daniel W. Abercrombie, George W. Anderson, Prof. George H. Blakeslee, Albert G. Bryant, the Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell, Arthur D. Call, the Rev. Charles F. Dole, James Duncan, Frederick P. Fish, Prof. Irving Fisher, Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Wilbur F. Gordy, Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Hamilton Hoyt, Prof. Jay W. Hudson, Huber H. Hurt, Clarence H. Kelsey, Prof. Charles H. Levermore, the Rev. Frederick Lynch, Edwin D. Mead, Prof. Edward P. Morris, Dr. William A. Mowry, Denys P. Myers, John B. Olmstead, George A. Plimpton, Prof. Francis G. Peabody, George Foster Peabody, Judge Robert F. Raymond, the Hon. Jackson H. Ralston, Jacob G. Schmidlapp, Col. Homer B. Sprague, Dr. B. F. Trueblood, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Oswald G. Villard, George W. Wheelwright, George W. White, Warner Williams, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Joseph Walker, Dr. Horace White, and many others.

The reasons given by the committee for its position are in part:

"No immediate need of defense commensurate with our present armament can possibly arise within the period to be affected by the forthcoming program. 'Even from the point of view of international politics a new naval program of any sort is, it seems to us, entirely inadvisable. The whole system of militarism is on trial in Europe. The conflict will beyond question establish new order in Europe; and there seems no reasonable doubt that in its solution provisions will be made by which the burden of armaments will be in some degree removed from the nations of Europe, and therefore, of the world."

MISS LONGFELLOW TO DESCRIBE POET'S CAMBRIDGE HOUSE

Miss Alice Mary Longfellow, daughter of Henry W. Longfellow, will be a speaker before the Cambridge Historical Society Tuesday evening. She will read an account of the Longfellow house and since the meeting is to be held in Longfellow house, Cambridge, those present will have the opportunity of hearing of the history of the structure while inspecting its interior.

Henry Herbert Edes will speak on the "Records of the Deacons of the First Church," while Samuel Francis Batchelder will discuss portraits of Henry Vassall and Penelope Royal Vassall.

COMMANDERY PLANS PROGRAM IN MELROSE

Masonic bodies in suburban Boston will be entertained by Hugh de Payens commandery, Knights Templar, of Melrose, at its annual ladies' night in Memorial hall Friday evening. Large delegations will attend from Reading, Wakefield, Stoneham, Woburn and Winchester, the membership in the commandery being drawn from the Masonic bodies of these towns and from Melrose. The commandery guards will execute several floor drills in command of Adj. John D. Nichols.

In charge are Eminent Commander Percy W. Witherell, Generalissimo Sanford Crandon, Jr., Captain-General Claude L. Allen, Thrice Illustrious Master Wilfrid L. Swinglehurst of Waverly Hill Royal Arch chapter and Worshipful Master Horace E. Child of Wyoming lodge, A. F. & A. M.

M. I. T. EDUCATOR TO RECEIVE MEDAL

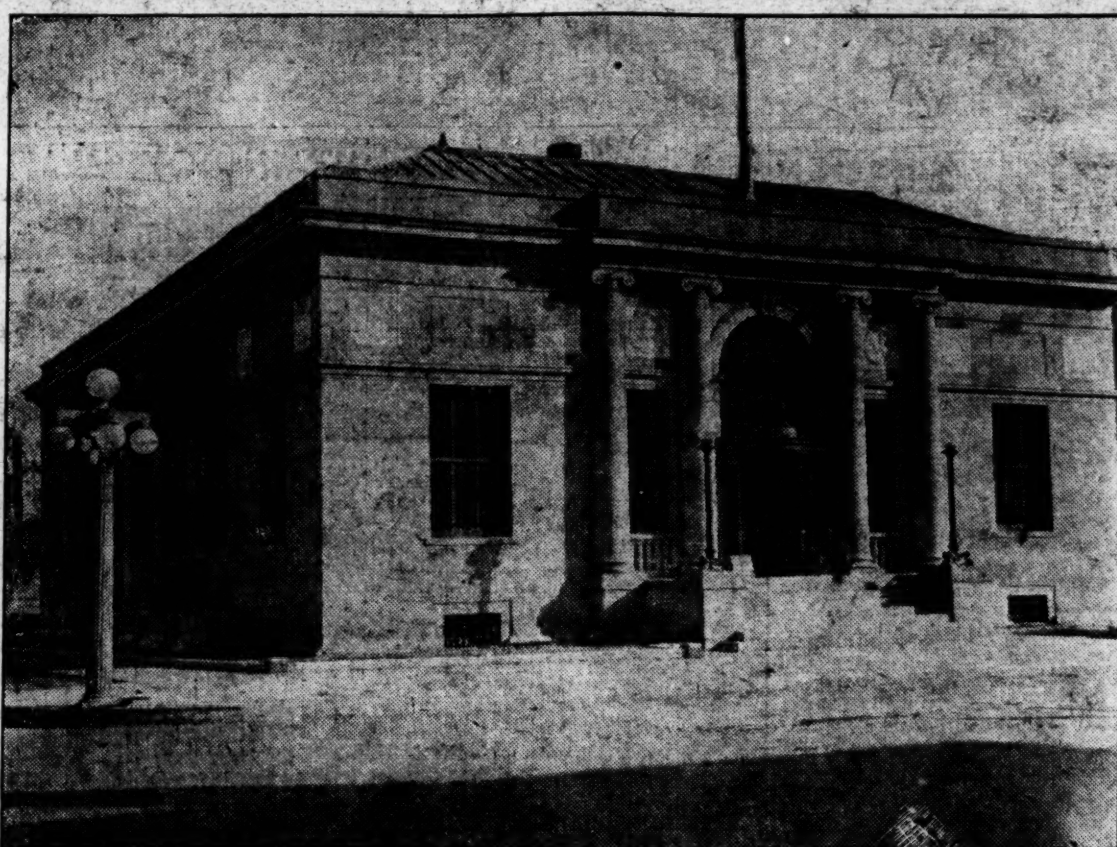
Prof. Emeritus Robert Hallowell Richards will be the recipient of the gold medal of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, according to an announcement at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Its award is accompanied by a testimonial in recognition of the services of the veteran teacher in the advancement of the art of ore-dressing. The presentation will be the feature of a meeting of the society in the middle of March, the date of which will be noted later.

WORKERS TALK SUFFRAGE

"It was 'Wage Earners Sunday' at the Votes for Women Shop, 205 Tremont street, yesterday, when wage earners addressing the gathering there on equal franchise. Miss Margaret Foley was the chief speaker.

COOPERATION IS TOPIC

"Cooperation From an Employer's Viewpoint" will be discussed at the weekly luncheon of the Master Builders Association next Friday noon. Charles M. Cox, a former state senator, will speak.



One of many improvement projects in Abilene is new postoffice

SENATE HEARS OCEAN FREIGHT RATES REPORT

Analysis of Exporters' Complaints of Large Increase in Charges Accompanies Business Men's Letters Submitted

WASHINGTON—Letters from American business men were submitted to the Senate today by Secretaries McAdoo and Redfield in response to a resolution asking information regarding ocean freight rates. An analysis of exporters' complaints was also submitted. Parts follow:

Rates have been increased regardless of American trade interests.

Rates are stopping exportations in some lines, forcing plants to shut down.

There is discrimination against some goods—lumber, for instance.

The Holland-American line is accused of repudiating written contracts with American shippers.

Striking examples of increase are: Grain, New York to Rotterdam, 900 per cent; flour, 500 per cent; cotton, 700 per cent.

New York to Liverpool, same commodities, 300 to 500 per cent.

Baltimore to Europe, grain 900 per cent; flour, 364 per cent; cotton, 614 per cent.

Norfolk to Liverpool, grain, 157 to 200 per cent; cotton, 186 per cent.

Norfolk to Rotterdam, cotton, 471 per cent.

Norfolk to Bremen, cotton, 1100 per cent.

Savannah to Liverpool, 250 per cent; Bremen, 900 per cent.

Galveston to Liverpool, grain, 174 per cent; cotton, 361 per cent; to Bremen, cotton, 1061 to 1150 per cent.

"Ocean rates are still rising, and are limited only by the greed of the steamship owners on the one hand and by what the traffic can stand on the other; adds the report.

If exports continue throughout 1915, it is predicted, American farmers and business men will pay to shipowners (principally foreign) \$214,224,400, or more than five times the \$40,000,000 proposed by the ship purchase bill.

IMMIGRATION BILL OPPOSED

About 1500 persons met at Faneuil hall Sunday night and adopted resolutions petitioning President Wilson to veto the Smith-Barnett immigration bill which contains the literacy test.

Isaac Heller presided. He declared no argument can justify discrimination against the immigrant because of his lack of education when his defect due to conditions he could not have changed. Attorney Nathan A. Heller called the bill un-American. Abraham Alpert said opposition to the measure had come not only from naturalized Americans who don't want to see their kindred barred from the United States, but from men and women of prominence in the work of the world. Attorney Frank Stern predicted an influx of immigrants here after the war and said it would be un-American to bar them.

WALK IN WEST ROXBURY

Under auspices of the city, four women and 10 men composed the party that took the "winter woods walk" in West Roxbury Sunday afternoon. Herman A. Osgood of the B. Y. M. C. A. was leader, and Frank S. Mason of the Municipal A. A. and the Appalachian Mountain Club the guide.

PROFESSOR HUDSON TO LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Massachusetts Peace Society a series of lectures will be given by Prof. Jay William Hudson of the University of Missouri at Tremont Temple Sunday afternoons in February at 3 p. m.

TO DISCUSS ADVERTISING

Herman N. Baker will talk before the retail advertising forum of the Pilgrim Publicity Association Tuesday night. Mr. Baker will deal with the advertising problems peculiar to the selling of pianos and talking machines.

NEW POSTOFFICE JUST COMPLETED IN ABILENE, KAN.

ABILENE, Kan.—Construction of a \$70,000 postoffice building, just completed, is only one of many improvements made in Abilene within the last few years. The town now has 12½ miles of paved streets, standing second in the state in proportionate mileage of paving. A system of electric street lights has recently been installed, and the business district is proud of the resultant "white way."

Situated in one of the wealthiest counties of Kansas, Abilene is not so much a commercial center as a city of pleasant homes. Many of the 4500 residents are retired farmers. The Sand springs water, known for its remarkable purity, attracts many people. Many traveling men make their homes here. The public schools rank among the best in Kansas. The Carnegie library has just completed the most active year in its history. The commission form of government has been in use for about four years, and the town is making steady and wholesome progress.

NEW RIDING CLUB LOOKING FORWARD TO SECOND SHOW

First Exhibition of Horses, Closing Saturday Night, Proves a Success

Members of the New Riding Club are today looking forward to the next horse show of the club, which will take place next month as the result of the success of the first show of the winter, which closed Saturday night.

So many close contests developed at the members' day classes Saturday that the gallery was obliged to sit for more than four hours to see the hunters perform. But there was no lagging of interest in the four hours. Classes 2 and 6, the first for saddle ponies under 13 hands high and ridden by children under 14 years of age, the second a combination for ponies more than 13 and not exceeding 14.2 hands, limited to children under 17 as drivers, proved features.

Three of the drivers in class 2 were so much younger than the others that the judges divided the class and awarded two sets of ribbons. Miss Dorothy Winthrop, the nine-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Winthrop of Berkeley street, driving Charles E. Mason's Rainbow, carried off the blue ribbon. Her brother, Frederick Winthrop, Jr., eight, took second place with Miss Sylvia Warren's Maggie. The youngest driver of all, six-year-old Anne Ayer, riding her own black pony Silverfoot, was given third place. Miss Theodora Ayer, two years older than her sister, drove in class 4.

CIVIC COUNCIL IS TO AID MELROSE CHARITY

To prevent duplication of charitable work in Melrose and to increase the efficiency of work throughout the city, a civic council was organized in the mayor's office today. Each church, the two women's clubs and other local societies sent delegates to the meeting and the board of overseers of the poor was represented.

LABOR MEN PROTEST

Resolutions alleging present business conditions to be due to the Democratic policy of a low tariff and that they will not improve until the tariff is revised upwards were passed by the national, state and county boards of the National Republican Association of Labor Men in joint conference Sunday.

IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY TO DINE

Winter Hill Improvement Association, to which is given much credit by Somerville citizens for the great improvement of that section will hold its twelfth annual dinner Wednesday evening in Knights of Pythias hall, Somerville.

NEWSBOYS INVITE GOVERNOR AND MAYOR TO BALL

Young Newspaper Sellers Plan for Largely Attended Thirtieth Annual Social

Governor Walsh, Mayor Curley and a number of prominent business men have been invited to attend the thirtieth annual ball of the Boston Newsboys Union tomorrow night in Paul Revere hall.

Hyman J. Cohen, president of the union, with Miss Bessie Vigoda will lead the grand march, and more than 100 couples are expected to be in line. The committee in charge is made up of the following members: Benjamin Waldman, chairman; Benjamin H. Robish, secretary; Thomas J. Mulkern, treasurer; Samuel Hessel, Joseph Baker, Anthony Chester, Harry Weinberg, Hyman Rief, Alexander Brin, Louis Karlin, Max Levin, Kervy Kreutch, Frank O'Connor, Harry Bloomberg, Moses Rubinovitch, Morris Berger, Oscar Cohen, Hyman Fireman, Edward Levine, Stephen Wagner, Samuel Brickel, Edward Felberg, A. Goldman, Wilfred E. Jacobs, Ralph Frasca.

The officers for the evening include: Floor marshal, Hyman J. Cohen; assistant floor marshals, Louis Orenberg, and Isaac Isenberg; floor director, Charles Franca; assistant floor directors, Philip Bernstein and Benjamin Askey; chief of aids, Samuel W. Rosen; assistant chief of aids, Charles Weisman; aids, David Freedman, Meyer Levine, Thomas J. Flanagan, Samuel Solomon, A. Milstein, Frank Ellis, Andrew McCormack, Morris Tekulsky, A. Casper, J. A. O'Connell, Eli Fekquate.

Reception committee, Myer J. Reiser, Abraham Rubinovitch, Daniel V. Mulkern, George Hornstein, Samuel D. Sax, Frank Russell, Louis Lippman, Max Shankman, Max Abranson, M. A. Cohen, M. Levenson, Meyer Dunay, Oscar Helvitz, Charles Brickel, Michael Davis and Jacob Applebaum.

BELGIAN RELIEF FAIR NETS LARGE SUM FOR N. E. FUND

It is estimated today that the Ker-messe Flamande, which closed Saturday night after a run of four days in Horticultural hall, netted the New England Belgian relief fund about \$15,000.

The pictures in the art exhibition are about all that remains to be sold. They will be taken to 426 Boylston street, the headquarters of the relief committee, where they will be exhibited and sold next week.

A concert under the auspices of the Senior Society of Tufts College yesterday afternoon in Goddard chapel brought additional funds for the benefit of the Red Cross in Europe.

The fund for Italian relief has reached \$2544, it was reported today.

CORNELL'S NEEDS ARE DESCRIBED

Speakers at the seventeenth annual dinner of the Cornell Club of New England which was held at the Hotel Brunswick Saturday night said there were too many instructors and not enough professors at Cornell, that the university needs more endowment for new dormitories, that a New York banker has offered to give \$250,000 to the university if six other men can be found who will make a sum equal to that amount.

Ira A. Place of New York, Warren C. Ogden, George C. Boldt, and others spoke. The officers chosen are: President, A. P. Bryant, 1900; vice-president, W. G. Starkweather, 1892; secretary, A. C. Blunt, Jr., 1907; treasurer, H. S. Brown, 1905.

LECTURES THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ANNOUNCES

Four Free Public Lectures on CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

BY
BICKNELL YOUNG, C. S. B.

Member of the Board of Lectureship of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

The First at WINTHROP, MASS.,

Elks Hall, Washington Ave., Near Winthrop Beach Station, This (Monday) Evening, January 25, 1915, at Eight O'Clock

The Second at BROOKLINE, MASS.,

Beacon-Universalist Church, Harvard St. (near Coolidge Corner), Tuesday Evening, January 26, 1915, at Eight O'Clock

The Third for ROSLINDALE AND WEST ROXBURY, MASS.,

Highland Club Hall, West Roxbury, Corner Center and Corey Sts., Thursday Evening, January 28, 1915, at Eight O'Clock

The Fourth at MILTON, MASS.,

Town Hall, Canton Ave., Friday Evening, January 29, 1915, at Eight O'Clock

You and your friends are cordially invited to be present

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Dainty Paper Cases for Serving Delicate Dishes

The wise housewife has one closet in the pantry devoted to paper cases, paper lace mats, candle shades and similar decorations. The paper cases are used for serving frozen puddings and various delicate creamed or made dishes. They are not necessarily decorative, but dainty, says the Washington Herald. The pure white ones, with crimped edges, are best for every-day use. They may be square, oblong or round, with lace paper dollies to fit under them.

If a function of special moment is on she buys the more fanciful cases, if she does not make them herself. For a blue dinner there come little baskets covered with crepe paper and garlanded with forget-me-nots. For a luncheon to a bride there are heart-shaped cases with garlands of roses or tiny cupid's perched on them. Even more elaborate are little wheelbarrows and automobiles made of paper, the body of the vehicle forming a cavity for bonbons or salted nuts.

Bureau Steamer Trunk

A delight to the steamer traveler is a bureau steamer trunk, which can be bought for \$15, says the New York Tribune. It is especially practical, as it is made with a drop front which reveals two trays in the form of drawers that pull out. The trunk can therefore be securely stored under the berth and need not be pulled out until the end of the journey is reached, as all its contents are in the two drawers, either of which can be pulled out without disturbing the trunk.

Handy When Ironing

An inexpensive clothes dryer can be made by the use of an old umbrella, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. Take off the cover and enamel the framework to prevent rusting; suspend the frame by the handle from a hook in the ceiling near the range. You will find it very useful to hang all small articles on to dry when ironing.

System Important Even in Airing and Making Beds

Many housekeepers think they air beds by throwing the bedclothes over the foot of the bed, and then the mattress up over them, but this is simply airing the underside of the mattress and smothering the bedclothes. Some persons also think that to air a bed properly it must be this way about half the day, giving a very untidy appearance to the room.

The proper way to air a bed, if bed clothes are not removed from the bed and placed on chairs, is to throw them over the footboard across a chair placed to keep them off the floor and then lift the mattress in the middle, tilting it up so that air passes under and over it. One half hour of this will thoroughly air a bed, the windows to be open all the time, of course.

Air and sunshine are the best purifiers on the market, and they are also the cheapest, says a New Haven Register writer. Air the closets and wardrobes just as you do the room. They contain clothes that have been worn all day, which need airing.

Method is the foundation of efficiency. A regular plan of work should be observed. Even in making a bed you can economize time and effort. First pull the bed out from the wall when you are making it up, and see how many steps may be saved by your being able to go around the head as well as the foot. It is not necessary to run from one side to the other with each blanket or sheet you spread. You can spread the lower sheet, tuck in the top by raising the head of the mattress, then run the hands under the mattress, thus turning the under sheet down the near side and so across the foot and up the far side.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

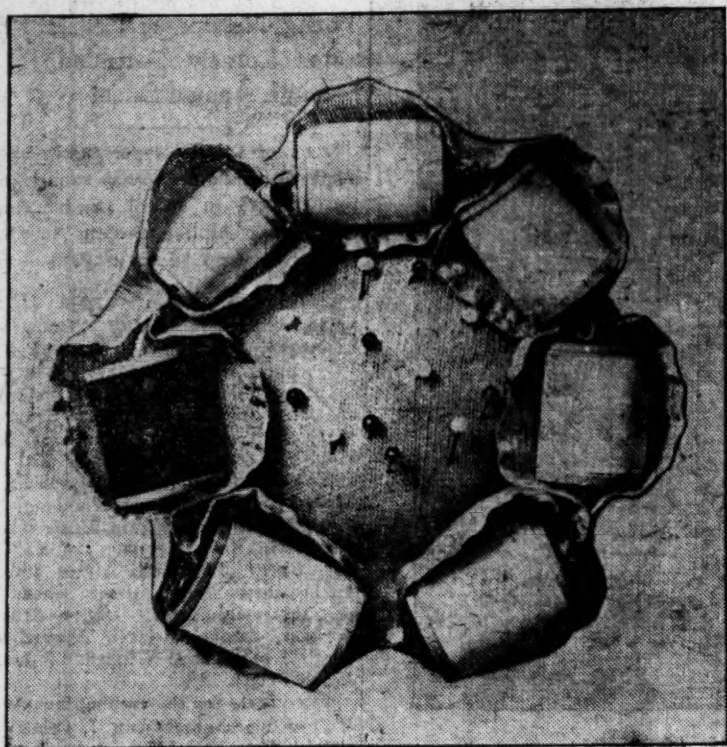
The Voice of the Grass

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere;
By the dusty roadside,
On the sunny hillside,
Close by the noisy brook,
In every shady nook,
I come creeping, creeping everywhere.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere;
More welcome than the flowers.
In summer's pleasant hours;
The gentle cool is glad,
And the merry bird not sad,
To see me creeping, creeping everywhere.

The Faroe Islands

Describing a trip to Iceland at the time when King Christian of Denmark and Prince Waldemar were visiting in the outposts of their kingdom, Bayard Taylor tells of stopping at the Faroe islands. He says: "Thorshaven looked its best and brightest. Every farmer and fisherman wore his Sunday dress, looked fresh and clean, and had a gloss on his curling yellow locks. The houses were decorated with strings of fish, hung up to dry, which imparted their odors to the air. Passing the Governor's house I noticed a large gray cat waiting her chance to see the king, as if taking advantage of the old proverb. His Majesty was at breakfast and everything was quiet about the house. We went to the top of a hill behind the fort, whence there was a good view of the country. The gray flags waving from every verdant roof, the decorated vessels in the harbor, and the gleam of flowers from the small but lovingly tended gardens, made



Ribbon Holds Thread on Pincushion's Edge

Every woman who sews has more or less difficulty in keeping track of her spools of thread, for these necessary articles have a propensity for rolling off the lap and hiding away under a piece of furniture. This is often disconcerting. The accompanying illustration shows a receptacle for holding spools so that they cannot get away, and it may be placed upon a table, have a loop of ribbon attached so that it can be hung on a nail, or even fastened on the shoulder of the seamstress' dress.

Two circular pieces were cut from a heavy piece of blue linen, each piece six inches in diameter, and the edges bound with narrow blue ribbon. Between the two was placed a round pasteboard, three-

and one half inches in diameter, which was padded on one side with cotton, to be used for a pin-cushion. The two pieces of linen then were sewed together very closely to the pasteboard. The edges of the cloth were joined in seven places sufficiently far apart to hold a spool of thread. Seven spools were then strung on a narrow blue ribbon and between each spool the ribbon was run through an opening that was left under each point where the edges of the linen were joined. This placed a spool in each little pocket that was formed with a convenient cushion in the center. The ribbon holds the spools so securely that they cannot slip out, but they roll easily as a needful of thread is drawn off.

Jet Will Be Stylish Worn With White in New Season

Jet jewelry will be a feature of the spring styles, used alone or in combination with other materials. Used with white, jet will be particularly stylish to carry out the vogue for black and white. Pins made of sterling silver with gold finish and enameled with black set with groups of pearls is one style which carries out the idea of black and white. Onyx and rhinestones are used as imitations of platinum and diamond jewelry. Genuine onyx is one of the season's favorites, and pearls are especially well spoken of. Jeweled back combs are superseding the plain combs that have been in vogue for some time with rhinestones as the most popular settings.

Dresses for Children

Women who have little children to dress recognize the difference in the appearance of a dress if a few stitches of hand embroidery are added to it. The work does not necessarily have to be elaborate; in fact, it is considered more childish and appropriate if it is simple in design. A very effective dress is made of linen, cut on kimono lines, the trimming consisting entirely of embroidered bands, with the exception of the scalloped neck and the opening down the front with embroidered eyelets for lacing it together. The belt and bands that finish the ends of the short sleeves, and bands going over the shoulders end with points and are scalloped all around with a little spray of daisies embroidered through the center.

GOOD DISHES FROM STALE BREAD

Use for stale bread is one of the problems of the economical housewife. One does not want to put bread upon the table if the slices have been broken, or the loaf has become dry, and what to do to utilize it so it will be palatable is often the question.

"Will you show the maid how to use the bread that has accumulated in the can?" was asked of an experienced cook when visiting a friend. "The bread can be half full of stale and broken pieces that are too good to be thrown away, and we do not know how to use them."

Going into the pantry and lifting off the cover of the can the cook found a quantity of bread in all shapes and sizes. These were separated, the whole and half slices and parts of loaves being placed in one dish and the smaller pieces in another. When luncheon was served there appeared delicious-looking fritters which had been made by cutting the parts of loaves into slices about two inches thick and then cutting these into cubes, dipping into plain fritter batter and frying in deep fat. These were served with maple syrup.

The next morning for breakfast the slices and half slices were dipped into a mixture of two well beaten eggs and one pint of milk, and fried a nice brown, in bacon drippings.

The following morning the same dish was served, but made of the broken pieces that were cut into small cubes.

There still remained some whole slices,

JACKET SEEN ON ALL KINDS OF GOWNS

The jacket, on evening gown, on street frock, on afternoon and house dress, is ever apparent. Even the negligee possesses a jacket, which is either part of the matinee or worn separately. Charming little reefer jackets, embroidered, and of the same material as the accordion plaited skirts, are pretty, says a New York Tribune fashion writer. Some jackets, with their rounded corners, bear little resemblance to informal attire, so smartly do they fall over flaring or draped skirt.

These may be made, too, of different material from the rest of the gown, as in a flesh-colored chiffon tea-gown, whose empire line was marked by a band of gold braid. The body was simply folds of chiffon, and the skirt, of dignified fullness, fell over cream thread lace, which was banded at the bottom in silvery rose chiffon velvet. The jacket was also of the rose chiffon, falling straight to the hips and fastening, or not, at will, in front. It was colorless and sleeveless, its narrow arm-eyes emitting a short sleeve of chiffon folds.

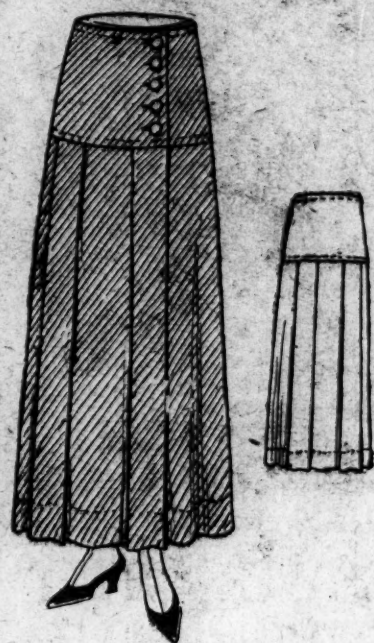
Separate coats are new and very attractive. Delightful to slip on during semi-negligee, they are good form and of delightful ease. One finds them in chiffon velvet, fairly short, and slightly belted about the hips. Taffeta is most popular of all in the house jacket. Of this material they are fairly plain, having occasionally a collar that is high in back and turning down comfortably toward the front. A belted jacket is charming. A flat lace collar, with a lace sleeve ruffle, makes a charming adornment for this coat.

Often, too, they are much more elaborate, with exquisite hand embroidery and a slight intricacy of line. One of the prettiest of the more elaborate was of shirred-colored chiffon, with inch-wide chiffon velvet stripes. The sides, from shoulder to banded bottom, were open, and the coat was open in front. Naturally, it was sleeveless. A fluting of taffeta outlined the neck, the front, the sides and the bottom of this unique and daintily pretty jacket.

On the new lingerie gowns, in organ-die, net and lace, there are many evidences of the reefer and bolero jacket. A white organdie frock had a bolero edged with an accordion plaiting of organdie, thus greatly emphasizing the line. There was an air of freshness in this. At the bottom of the skirt was a double plaited

PLAIN BOX-PLAIED SKIRT WITH YOKE

This box-plaited skirt is one of the latest to have appeared. It is cut in four pieces and joined to a smooth yoke, and this yoke is made with seams over the



hips. In the picture, the material is gabardine, and gabardine is a deserved favorite, but the skirt can be used for a variety of materials. It can be utilized successfully for the coat suit, and it is just as pretty and graceful for the indoor

Worth Knowing

Every cellar should have many shelves for the convenience of the housekeeper. There should be one or two hanging shelves. By this means the cellar may be kept in order and sanitary.

A "spare" plum pudding, cooked and put away, should on no account be re-boiled; steam it. Vary the up-and-down cut for one straight across the top. For a second appearance this looks better.

It is a good idea to have a croquette pot in the refrigerator and into this pot put all the odds and ends that will go into the making of croquettes. By this means you can keep the refrigerator cleared up and at the same time avoid waste.

Cake tins, patty pans, etc., are easily cleaned by boiling. Put them in a saucepan with some soap extract and water, boil them for about an hour, and they will be found clean and new looking. Soap and soda or borax may be used instead of soap extract, if preferred.

Everyday Aids

Save the rinds of the bacon to hasten a slow fire. Blocks are among the best of all toys for children.

A bath in soda water is as refreshing in winter as in summer.

Oil paint is best for the nursery walls if one can possibly have it.

Very good shoes for a baby can be made from bits of bathrobe material.

When you punch eyelets for embroidery, hold the material over a cake of white soap.

Cut flowers should be put in a big pail of water every night if one wishes them to last.—Dallas News.

Girdles of Velvet

Chiffon and lace gowns are improved by velvet girdles, which are worked in jet, fastened low down on the right side. —Indianapolis News.

Use Wooden Spoon

Every housekeeper should possess a wooden spoon for stirring all fruits or soups containing any acid.—Philadelphia North American.

Two Standpoints From Which to View Salary Question

What would I pay for my work if I were paying for the service rendered? is a question that every employee might ask himself, and this might be the means of making some better satisfied with their remuneration, or of causing an endeavor to make it more valuable. It would be an aid in deciding whether one is giving in full for value received or giving more than received. There are two viewpoints from which to see the salary question—that of the one who pays and that of the one who receives. If the employer were broad enough to consider the question from the employee's point and the worker could look at it from the standpoint of the firm, it might cause some readjustments, and a better quality of work, or better value be given.

The difficulty frequently is with employees that each one feels that he should earn a stated amount, and if the employer does not pay that amount for the work done, the employee concludes that he is being taken advantage of, when the work he is doing may not be worth what he would like to earn. Either the kind of work may not be worth a high price, or the way it is done may not be of a sufficiently high standard to earn it. Many people place an inflated value on what they are capable of earning.

On the other hand, employees who are capable of doing high-grade work are not given full credit for their ability, sufficient confidence is not placed in them by the concerns, and they are not given positions that they are capable of filling. In concerns where an employee is bringing in money directly for his work, as a salesman, it is not difficult to compute a correct salary on the percentage basis, or at least to allow the amount

of the sales to be a guide in fixing salaries.

One manager has taken up the plan of giving the salespeople whose sales total for six months entitles them to it, a raise in salary, and one of the best things about it is that he does it without their asking for it. He expects that they will put forth the same effort the next six months, so that they will make good under the higher amount paid them, for the sales have to increase in proportion to keep up the percentage and warrant a raise at the expiration of the next six months.

Organizations having no opportunity for gauging what an employee actually brings into the concern have more difficulty in arranging salaries, for there are no figures to show just what one is worth to them. This is a question that is puzzling every large concern, for it has come to be recognized that a satisfied employee does better work and that

Cooking Recipes

TAMALES

Clean and joint a tender chicken and stew slowly in water, to which a teaspoon of salt has been added. Meantime open one dozen of the large, dry, red Chili peppers; take out the seeds and throw them away; wash the peppers and boil them until the pulp is soft. Press through a sieve with a wooden spoon, moisten with a little of the broth in which the chicken was cooked. Put a tablespoonful of lard over the stove in a frying pan and when smoking hot, fry in it two medium sized onions that have been peeled and also two tomatoes and one green pepper, sliced thin. Stir these for a moment in the hot fat and add the piece of stewed chicken, and the pulp obtained from pressing the Chili peppers through a sieve. Dissolve a level spoonful of flour in a little water and stir in this, adding enough of the soup to keep it from burning. Cover the pan closely and set it aside to simmer slowly for 15 minutes. Mix a quantity of batter; the broth of the chicken is used instead of water for mixing with the lard and corn flour. Have ready some corn husks that have been steeped in tepid water for 20 minutes, and spread a half spoonful of this paste in the middle of each of two wide husks; take a third husk and put in the middle of it a piece of chicken with a little of the gravy and an olive, also two or three raisins. The stewed chicken should first be seasoned to taste, with salt. Fold over the husk containing the chicken as one would wrap a candy in a motto paper and put on it one of the pieces of husk on which has been previously spread some of the paste; turn the tamale over and lay on the other husk. The wide ends should be turned in opposite directions; tie about 1½ inches from each end and trim off neatly with the scissors. Cook in a steamer for an hour, taking care that the water in the lower part does not touch the tamales.

SWEETBREAD CROQUETTES

Wash and parboil one pair of sweetbreads, then throw them into cold water, remove the outside skin and all the membrane, then with a silver knife chop small and measure. There should be half a pint. Put one egg of cream into a little saucepan. Rub together level tablespoonful of butter and heaping tablespoonful of flour and stir into the hot cream until there is a smooth paste; add the yolk of one egg and the sweetbreads, mix and cook for a moment, take from the fire and if desired add a dozen mushrooms chopped fine. If fresh mushrooms are used they must be slightly cooked before chopping; add a teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoon of pepper, a tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley, 10 drops of onion juice, mix and turn out into a dish. When cool form into croquettes, dip into beaten egg, then in cracker crumbs and fry in deep fat.—From an old scrap book.

TAFFETA MODELS OF MISSES' FROCKS

Among the new models shown in the window of a large department store are two frocks for misses that are attracting considerable attention. One is of white taffeta; the skirt has a triple hem, cut in deep scallops, with picot edges. The material is shirred around the neck, which is cut low and in round effect; there are short cap sleeves. The tunic, made of pink and white taffeta, is very full, extends from the bust line, and is finished with a girdle and sash of black velvet ribbon.

Another model, of crushed strawberry taffeta, has a long straight tunic with two narrow ruffles peeping out from under it. The bodice is a straight piece

of satin, shirred through the middle and at each side, where it finishes with a narrow heading. The sleeves, which are short, are shirred around the armholes. The high waist line is finished with a heavy cord, which falls to the bottom of the tunic, and finished with large tassels.



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COMMERCE MEN IN CAMBRIDGE TO DISCUSS TRAFFIC

Trade Routes, Rates and Belt Line Features of Railroad Budget Coming Up—Legislation for Cities to Be Examined

A few specific plans for the industrial development of Cambridge to be brought to the attention of the members of the Cambridge Board of Trade at its monthly meeting Wednesday are:

1. Through trade routes and rates on a reasonable basis between points on the Boston & Albany railroad in Cambridge and all points on the New Haven.
2. Establishment by the directors of the port of Boston of the proposed belt line in the metropolitan district including Cambridge.
3. Publication of special folder covering service rendered by the Cambridge stations.
4. Establishment of a department of transportation information through the columns of the Bulletin, the board's publication.

Where Savings Would Be

In a statement preliminary to the report to be made on Wednesday's meeting, the board says:

"The far-reaching importance of these recommendations for Cambridge is evident. To secure through rates to local points between the Boston & Albany and the New York, New Haven & Hartford would secure to Cambridge shippers the advantages as concerns rates equivalent to having a New Haven station in Cambridge. To secure such an arrangement would mean a saving of thousands of dollars annually in trucking to Cambridge manufacturers who are now teaming their New Haven freight to Boston.

"The establishment of a belt line in the metropolitan district, on which every yard and station in the district would be available to all those participating and on which the same rates would apply from every point on and within the territory served by the belt line, would give Cambridge the advantage equivalent to having a large union freight terminal in the heart of its manufacturing district."

Legislation Also to Be Topic

Legislative affairs concerning Cambridge will also be discussed at Wednesday's meeting. The speaker will be Senator Andrew J. Doyle of New Bedford, chairman of the legislative committee on cities, of which he has been a member for nine years. As chairman of the special recess committee on city charters Mr.



Court house and grounds in Beaver Falls, metropolis of valley of same name

BEAVER VALLEY CITIES FORESEE RAPID GROWTH

Ample Water Supply and More Business Expected With Completion of Projects That Will Affect Various Communities

BEAVER FALLS, Pa.—With the building of the Ohio river and Lake Erie canal and the conservation of the waters of Pymatuning swamp, which will give a better water supply, Beaver valley is looking forward confidently to rapid growth. The cities affected are Beaver Falls, New Brighton, Beaver, West Bridgewater, Rochester, Monaca, Freedom, Ambridge, Aliquippa and Woodlawn, and they have a population of 60,000.

From the earliest times the advantages of this community have been recognized. The first civilization planted west of the Alleghenies was represented here, found root and spread its branches everywhere in the valley and far into the western country. The great Indian trails between the East and West lay in the Beaver valley, and the more modern path—the great Lincoln Memorial highway, connecting the East and the West—passes through the Beaver valley. The first settlement in Beaver county was in 1790, at the present site of Economy. From this original settlement came a string of small villages, which now have developed into busy and thriving modern cities with modern advantages of commercial importance and manufacturing prospects surpassed by no cities of relative size in America. While these cities have different names and governments, in reality the Beaver valley is one great busy hive of industry and one progressive and happy community.

The Beaver valley is that part of Beaver county which lies along the beautiful Beaver river near its confluence with the majestic Ohio. Here are located great plants that include the American Bridge Company, the United States Steel Company, the Porter Locomotive Company, the Crucible Steel Company, and hundreds of smaller plants, where widely diversified products are made.

The Beaver valley is rich in Indian lore and historic interest. Here Aaron Burr built ships with which to capture his great dream empire of the Southwest. Here George Washington owned lands. Many men famous in state and nation have had their homes in the Beaver valley.

Beaver Falls, a city of 13,000 people, is the metropolis of the Beaver valley, and is located four miles north of the confluence of the Ohio and Beaver rivers. The town took its name from the falls.

AT NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSES

Representatives of organizations doing garden work among children have been invited by the garden committee of the Boston Social Union to a conference at Roxbury neighborhood house on Thursday. There will be a luncheon and round-table discussion on "Objects and Aims of Garden Work for Children."

A series of lectures on "Musical Appreciation" is being given Tuesday afternoons for high school girls at South End music school by Thomas Whitney Surrette. At the orchestral concert to be given by the school Feb. 10, Marguerite Harding, contralto, is to assist. The Clover Club of Robert Gould Shaw house will hold a whist party Tuesday evening, and the Mothers Club a concert supper Wednesday evening.

Tonight Roxbury neighborhood house will entertain at a kindergarten party. "The Voice of Authority" will be given by a group of neighborhood women, and Thursday evening the Herford Club will give a miscellaneous program.

Robert Winsor, Jr., and Catherine Homans were in charge of the program of Italian music given yesterday afternoon at the North Bennet street industrial school under the auspices of the social service house.

Two events are scheduled for tonight at South Bay Union, the meeting of the South Bay Neighborhood Association, and a party for the Robinhood Club. The candy boys are to have their first meeting Wednesday evening to make

in the Beaver river, where beavers once built a dam. The city recently adopted the commission form of government. It has a sanitary sewerage system, disposal plant, garbage incinerator, natural gas, and electric and water power; and according to the census bureau it has ranked as the foremost manufacturing city of its size in the United States. The opening of the Pittsburgh, New Castle and Ellwood Traction railway to the north gives this city excellent trolley lines and railroad facilities, which include the Pennsylvania and the New York Central systems.

New Brighton is a city of beautiful homes, wide-paved streets, and many diversified industries. The city has a population of 10,000. It has a wide-awake organization in the New Brighton Business Men's Association, and many things are planned to make the town better and bigger. The racetrack and grounds of the Beaver County Agricultural Association are located here.

Rochester, known as the Junction City, is situated at the junction of the Ohio and the Beaver rivers as well as the junction of the Pennsylvania railroad and the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad. This city has a wharf on the Ohio river and does considerable river business. Rochester has a population of 8,000 and is the site of the H. C. Fry Glass Company, one of the largest cut glass factories in the world. There are many other factories here, which furnish employment to its people. Rochester is located on the hills which overlook the Ohio and make it a city of unusual beauty.

Beaver, the county seat of Beaver county, is situated on the high banks of the Ohio river west of Rochester, and is known for its beautiful homes and splendidly paved and wide streets. It occupies the site of Ft. McIntosh, which played a prominent part in the defense of this section of Pennsylvania during the Indian, the revolutionary and the war of 1812. Beaver is sometimes called Saints Rest because of its beauty.

Monaca, just across the Ohio river from Rochester, was formerly known as Phillipsburg. The town has a population of 4,500 and its industries are glass and steel plants.

Ambridge, the site of the plant of the American Bridge Company, from which it derives its name, is a thriving city of 8,000 people. It has sprung into existence within the last 10 years. Economy, the scene of the first settlement, joins Ambridge and was the home of the Economy Society.

Woodlawn and Aliquippa are across the Ohio river west from Ambridge. Woodlawn is the site of immense mills and is a city of 12,000 that has had a remarkable growth.

COMMERCE DELEGATES NAMED

Delegates from the Boston Chamber of Commerce to the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Washington include E. A. Filene, L. A. Coolidge, A. Farwell Bemis, Renton Whidden, H. H. Davenport and James A. McKibben, secretary. Four members have yet to be selected.

BOSTON'S NEED OF ARLINGTON ST. STATION URGED

William L. Shearer in Statement Points Out Necessity for Subway Stop on the Ground of Down-Town Congestion

Boston's growth through extension of the metropolitan business district demands the proposed new Arlington street subway station, according to the views of William L. Shearer, president of the Paine Furniture Company, expressed in a statement issued today. He pleads for metropolitan transit facilities in order to relieve congestion in the downtown business section and urges extending the present restricted business center in a westerly direction.

Mr. Shearer's statement follows: "I am convinced, after a careful study of the situation, and from talking with a large number of substantial citizens, who frequently go and come from this important business district, that the public is greatly inconvenienced by the present system of transportation on Boylston street; that the omission of a subway station at Arlington street has worked a decided hardship upon the people of Greater Boston.

"I have personally asked a large number of my customers to sign this petition, and they have done so willingly and enthusiastically, many volunteering to circulate the petition among their friends. This petition, requesting the Legislature to authorize a station in the Boylston street subway at Arlington street, is now being circulated in nearly every store and public building in this section.

Important to Development

"I am also convinced that this station at Arlington street is vitally important for the development of Boston; to relieve the congestion in the present restricted retail business district; to extend the business center of Boston, and to give Boston metropolitan transit facilities.

"It is the almost unanimous opinion of every one familiar with the development of Boston that the first step toward expansion is up Boylston street, and at the present time this important section is not possessed of sufficient transportation facilities.

"Already Boylston street is showing the effects of insufficient transportation by the many signs showing stores for sale or to let. It has been stated that there to be 34 such signs by actual count of recent date.

"At the present time, according to figures supplied by the Boston transit commission, the maximum distance between Boylston street station and Copley square station is 4,000 feet, or more than three quarters of a mile; the minimum distance is 3,400 feet or more than three fifths of a mile, which often means a long walk, an aggravating transfer, or tiresome waiting for a car, both when coming into and going out of Boston.

"During the past months, upwards of 20,000 people, the largest proportion being from Brookline, the Newtons and towns directly on the line of this Boylston street subway, have signed their names to a petition for this station at Arlington street, and the number of people interested and effected has not begun to be completely canvassed.

"The Boylston street merchants have formed the Arlington Street Station Association to exert every effort toward obtaining this station.

"The Boylston street real estate owners have also formed a similar association.

"Furthermore, it was the consensus of opinion among Boylston street merchants and property owners, as well as many others, when the subway was being constructed, that there was to be a subway station at Arlington street.

Indorsed by the Mayor

"The Hon. James M. Curley, mayor of Boston, has expressed to me personally his hearty approval of our efforts, saying that he firmly believes for the best interests of the city of Boston that there should be a subway station at Arlington street.

"A. Shuman, one of Boston's leading merchants and heaviest taxpayers, said in part in a recent letter:

"I am very glad that your association is endeavoring to obtain a subway station at Arlington street. It is not right and fair that the firms that are doing business on and adjacent to Boylston street or to the taxpayers who are responsible for the extension of Arlington street should have no station in that locality."

"Jordan Marsh Company, William Filene & Sons' Company and other merchants on Washington street have gladly signed the petition stating that they considered this subway station a necessity for the growth of Boston; that Boston cannot be increased by congestion, but rather by broadening out; by adding more territory and extending the metropolitan business district.

"When the Court theater was built in this new business section and when the Paine Furniture Company moved from the other end of the city, opening their new 10-story block, it was generally understood that there was to be a subway station at Arlington street.

"Heads of banks, hotels and stores on Boylston street have repeatedly told me personally that the Brookline and Newton people are most insistent upon having this new station at Arlington street and are most inconvenienced by its omission. This has been our experience with hundreds of customers of the Paine Furniture Company."

WORLD DIPLOMACY STUDIES STARTED IN THE COLLEGES

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Appoints Expert Leaders and Offers Prizes

NEW YORK—August Schwan, former secretary to the foreign minister of Sweden and once an officer in the German army, has been added to the staff of international experts sent by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to leading colleges of the country to organize clubs for the study of international affairs, it is announced.

"All the world said it wanted peace; it got war. Why? We want to get the college men to thinking about this problem," says Mr. Schwan.

Study clubs of students have been formed at Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Brown, Trinity and Syracuse, the statement says, and the work is cordially supported by college presidents. Spencer Miller, graduate student of Columbia University, will start this week on an organization trip through New England. It is planned to include women as well as men's colleges.

Courses in the large state universities of the middle West, given nightly for a week, are conducted by Dr. John Mez, a German specialist in internationalism. Other lecturers are Prof. Manley O. Hudson, University of Missouri; B. H. Knollenberg, Harvard; Leon Fraser and F. R. Blythe, Columbia, and Roland Hugins, Cornell. The Carnegie endowment has offered a prize to students' clubs for the best essay on "Moral and Material Factors in International Affairs."

U. S. SEEKS TO PAY COSTA RICA FOR ITS WATERWAY RIGHTS

WASHINGTON—The United States government has begun negotiations of a new treaty with Costa Rica designed to compensate the latter country for its rights in the interoceanic canal routes over which this country is seeking to gain control by a treaty with Nicaragua, now pending before the United States Senate. The Senate foreign relations committee will soon receive from the state department an amendment to that pact, expressly recognizing the rights of Costa Rica. Although no price has as yet been fixed for an option on Costa Rica's rights, it is understood that \$1,500,000 is approximately the sum under consideration. The United States also is preparing to negotiate with Salvador and Honduras, as well as Nicaragua, for the purchase of a naval base in the Bay of Fonseca, whose waters touch all three countries. These acts are proposed in line with the policy of the Washington administration to conserve good relations with Central America. Secretary Bryan, too, is considering a plan for a personal visit to the Central American countries on his return trip from the opening of the Panama canal in March.

CIVIL SERVICE OPPORTUNITIES ARE ADVERTISED

Several more opportunities are announced by the United States civil service commission. Applications are being received by the local office of the commission, room 145 Postoffice building, for the following places:

Chauffeurs for driving gasoline motor trucks, bureau of mines, Washington, \$600 a year.

Copper plate map engravers, geological survey, Washington, \$3 a day to \$1600 a year.

Hull draftsmen, office of chief of engineers, war department, Washington, \$1800 a year. Some experience in dredge design required.

College men as special agents in civil education, bureau of education, Washington, \$10 a day.

Men as biological assistants, bureau of biological survey, department of agriculture, \$900 to \$1200 a year.

COMMITTEES OF CHAMBER NAMED

Members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce chosen to serve on committees for this year include the following: Committee on finance, John M. Little, chairman; William Dillon, James J. Phelan, Arthur P. Stone and James J. Storror.

Special committee on financing of public improvements: Francis R. Bangs, chairman; Sturgis Coffin, 2d, Amasa C. Gould, Herbert J. Kellaway and Frederick L. Olmstead. Committee on legislation: Edric Eldridge, chairman; George E. Briggs, William F. Garcelon, John F. McDonald, D. T. Montague, Malcolm E. Nichols and Richard S. Teeling.

CHAMBER TO HEAR OF MARINE LEAGUE

Reasons for establishing a New England District Marine League as a branch of the national organization will be heard by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, P. H. W. Ross, president of the national body, hopes to see every New England man become a member on a non-partisan basis.

The Boston committee consists of Allen Forbes, president of the state Street Trust Company, chairman, and Jerome Jones, Curtis Guild, Woodward Emery, Albert Green Duncan, Bernard C. Weld and Mr. Ross as secretary.

RURAL CREDITS RECOMMENDED BY TWO BOARDS

State Agriculture Officials Join Special Commission in Urging Legislation Giving Money Aid to Farm Owners

Massachusetts state board of agriculture has decided to adopt the form of rural credit bill recommended by the special transportation commission which recently made its report on conditions throughout the state with special reference to the development of the western counties.

The subject of rural credits has been under consideration of the state board for some time. When it was found that the recommendations of the special commission were identical with the conclusions of the state board of agriculture, the two boards agreed that the transportation commission should file the bill and that the agricultural board should support it.

This bill provides for loans on farm lands only all loans to be approved by the special committee on loans, and no loans to be granted unless for the benefit of the borrower or for productive purposes. It also provides for a board of directors on which the borrowers shall have a one third representation. It limits the amount of capital that any shareholder may have in the bank and thus provides for a reasonable distribution of the shares.

Loans are made on first mortgages only, for terms varying from one to 35 years. All loans for a longer term than five years must contain a provision for repayment in annual or semi-annual installments of such amounts as will cancel the loan at maturity.

Provision is made for a surplus reserve fund; for the distribution of earnings, part to the shareholders, part to the bondholders and part to the borrowers. An auditing committee supervises the affairs of the bank and the commissioner of banking has final and complete supervision. The bank is permitted to issue bonds secured by land mortgages and the capital of the bank.

To make these bonds safe and attractive investments, they are exempt from taxation of all kind, and are legitimate investments for savings banks, insurance companies and trust funds. The purpose is to issue them in denominations of \$25, \$50, \$100 and \$500, so that small investors may have an opportunity of safe investment bearing a reasonable rate of interest, probably 5 per cent.

TECH AERO MINAS GIVEN

Department of naval architecture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been notified by the Aero Club of America of the establishment of an award in the form of a medal, to be presented annually to a student in the graduating course in aeronautical engineering.



From NEW YORK TO CUBA, JAMAICA, PANAMA CANAL, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Sailings every Wednesday at noon to JAMAICA, PANAMA, COLUMBIA. Sailings fortnightly Thursday noon to SANTIAGO, CUBA; PORT ANTONIO, JAMAICA; HARRIS, GUATEMALA; CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.

Sailings every Saturday at noon to HAVANA—PANAMA—COSTA RICA. Additional weekly sailings from New Orleans to HAVANA, PANAMA and CENTRAL AMERICA. Connections at Colon for Pacific Coast ports of Central and South America. Write for booklets.

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PORTO RICO LINE. General Office: 11 Broadway, New York. BRANCH TICKET OFFICE: 192 Washington Street, Boston.

"FLORIDA BY SEA"

Service from Boston Every Thursday at 5 P. M. \$43.30 Jacksonville and Return. \$16.65 Atlantic City and Return. \$17.50 Old Point, Va., and Return. \$20.00 Norfolk, Va., and Return. \$21.75 Richmond, Va., and Return. \$22.00 Washington, D. C. and Return. Meals and Berth included on steamer. Through tickets to points South and West. Three sailings weekly, Boston to Norfolk and Baltimore. For tickets, reservations, etc., Merchants & Miners Transportation Co. C. H. Maynard, Pier 2, Northern Ave., Boston. City Ticket Office, 248 Washington St.

CALIFORNIA. Wonderful Tours to the Expositions. RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. 300 Washington St., 17 Temple Place, Boston.

COMMENT OF OTHER EDITORS

Unemployment
NEW YORK GLOBE—Two classes are at bottom responsible for the industrial depression and the consequent joblessness of large numbers. One class consists of those persons who are persuaded that every measure in the interest of honesty in business and for the protection of the public against unfair exploitation is born of a demagogic and destructive spirit. The worst enemies of property are the propertyed persons who oppose every effort to adjust society to meet new conditions. No man is fit to be the custodian of large interests in spirit and who does not in good faith recognize that he is necessarily a trustee and that the prime object of government is not to secure particular rights to individuals but to promote the general welfare.

Proposed Investigation
WASHINGTON HERALD—A project has been launched in Chicago for a thorough investigation by a body of citizens, representing the entire country, into the administration of the affairs of the United States government. The plan is to apply a business test to the conduct of governmental activities everywhere. The possibilities of the scheme stagger the imagination. If it is conceded that the present system of mileage allowance to congressmen should be the starting point, where would the end be and when would the work be completed? And when the report was finally prepared, showing that government affairs everywhere are conducted in defiance of every known rule of good business, what remedy would be prescribed? That probably would, after all, be left to the people whom the investigators represented and they would continue to go forth to the polls every four years to apply it according to their own ideas.

The Southern Farmer
FT. WORTH RECORD—A southerner is said to be responsible for the following comment anent the campaign to diversify crops in the cotton belt: "The southern farmer gets up at the alarm of a Connecticut clock, buttons Chicago suspenders to Detroit overalls, washes his face with Cincinnati soap in a Pennsylvania pan. He then sits down at a Grand Rapids table and eats Chicago meat and Indiana hominy, fried in Kansas lard, cooked in a Kalamazoo range. He goes to his stable and puts a New York bridle on a Kentucky mule fed on Iowa corn, plows a farm covered by an Ohio mortgage with a Syracuse plow. When bedtime comes he reads a chapter from a Bible printed in Boston. . . . Then he crawls under a blanket made in New Jersey, only to be kept awake by a North Carolina dog. The dog is the only home product. And then he wonders why he does not make money raising cotton."

Ship Purchase Bill
SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—It seems impossible to arouse a strong public opinion in support of the ship purchase bill, and this fact is a serious weakness of the administration measure. An immense amount of misrepresentation is being indulged in by opponents of the scheme. Some of their arguments on the international aspects of the case are mere counsels of national cowardice. The selfish interest of the shipping trust colors a great deal of the criticism. Yet the measure presents so many doubtful points that the administration would be wise not to press it to the point where an extra session of Congress would be forced on the country. If the administration wishes to make a record, it may well be content to fix the responsibility for the defeat of legislation and then go about its other business.

Value of the College
GRAND RAPIDS PRESS—President Nichols of Dartmouth college says that \$15 a week is all the average college student is worth upon graduation. He may be right, but it is always well to be suspicious of "averages." Some college graduates are worth nothing at all others are worth very much more than \$15 a week. It all depends upon the man. Granting that President Nichols is correct, that is no reason for college men to become discouraged. Fifteen dollars per week is \$780 a year, or nearly 50 per cent more than the annual income of the average wage-earner of the United States. There must be merit in a system of instruction which gives its graduates during their first year of labor so much more than the average wage earner secures after years in the harness. In order to present the matter squarely President Nichols might have added that the average college graduate at the age of 35 earns three times the wage of the average wage-earner.

Lee and Poe
BALTIMORE NEWS—This is the birthday anniversary of two men diverse as the opposite poles in character and achievement but alike of potent influence upon the development not only of this republic but of the world. One was a soldier by common consent among the great captains of the ages; the other a man of letters, master of short fiction and sweetest of lyric bards, whose impress will remain upon literature as long as there is a literature. Both men fought for a lost cause; the soldier against an objective enemy, the poet against himself; yet to each destiny has awarded a crown more to be desired than the victor's laurels. In the South the names of Lee and Poe are hallowed. And nowhere is there cavil with the one regarding ways of patriotism nor with the other regarding conventions of conduct. The world has recognized the genius of both and in their honor has erected "monuments more enduring than brass."

CAUSE OF UNIONS FAVORING OPEN SHOPS ESPOUSED

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Before
Federal Commission Says
Profits Should Be Subordinated
to Welfare of the Employees

NEW YORK—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., espoused the cause of "good unions" today before the federal commission on industrial relations, but limited his approval strictly to those unions which permit the open shop.

"I believe it to be just as proper and advantageous for labor to associate itself into organized groups for the advancement of its legitimate interests as for capital to combine for the same object," said Mr. Rockefeller. "Such associations of labor manifest themselves in promoting collective bargaining, in an effort to secure better working and living conditions, in providing machinery whereby grievances may easily and without prejudice to the individual be taken up with the management."

"Whatever their specific purpose, so long as it is to promote the well-being of the employee, having due regard for the just interests of the employer and the public, leaving every worker free to associate himself with such groups or to work independently, as he may choose—I favor them most heartily."

Combinations of Capital

"Combinations of capital are sometimes conducted in an unworthy manner, contrary to law and in disregard of the interest both of labor and the public. Such combinations cannot be too strongly condemned or too vigorously dealt with. Although combinations of this kind are the exception, such publicity is generally given to the unsocial acts that all combinations of capital, however rightly managed or broadly beneficial, are thereby brought under suspicion."

"Likewise it sometimes happens that combinations of labor are conducted without just regard for the rights of the employer or the public, and methods and practices adopted which, because unworthy or unlawful, are deserving of public censure."

Referring to the Colorado strike, Mr. Rockefeller asserted that the hiring and discharging of men and the framing of agreements as respects the same, are functions which he regarded as rightfully belonging to the management, and not to the stockholders or directors.

"I had no knowledge of the managers' decision until after the strike had been declared," he said.

Controlled Small Percentage

Mr. Rockefeller asserted his company, the Colorado Fuel & Iron, controlled only a small percentage of the mines involved in the strike, and could not have dictated their policies. His company's earnings, including bonds held by the Rockefeller family, never exceeded 3 1/2 per cent per annum, he said.

"Doubtless mistakes have been made and conditions are still imperfect," Mr. Rockefeller declared. "I have no desire to defend any conditions that are justly subject to criticism; I only ask that the responsibility for them be apportioned fairly."

His efforts are being devoted, he testified, to develop increasing goodwill and to improve existing conditions as far as possible. "Frankly," he said, "I confess I felt there was something wrong in a condition of affairs which rendered possible the loss of human lives, engendered hatred and bitterness, and brought suffering and privation upon hundreds of human beings." To relieve this condition, he said, he had recommended the study of labor problems by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Cooperation between the Colorado miners and the company management already has reached a highly satisfactory state, he said.

"The welfare of employees should be constantly in mind," he said, "and profits at times should be subordinate to this. If fair wages and reasonable living conditions cannot otherwise be provided, dividends must be deferred, or the industry abandoned. Neither labor nor capital can prosper unless the just rights of both are conserved. I further believe that, in matters of industrial relations, the public is entitled to confidence and consideration."

"My appreciation of the conditions surrounding wage earners and my sympathies with every endeavor to better these conditions are as strong as those of any man. If, with the responsibilities I have and the opportunities given me, I am able to contribute toward promoting the well-being of my fellow man, through the lessening of injustice and the alleviation of human suffering, I shall feel that it has been possible to realize the highest purpose of my life."

Replies to questions asked by the United States commission on industrial relations as to its reasons for establishing the \$100,000,000 foundation, its purposes and methods of operation were made public by the Rockefeller foundation on Sunday.

The replies include copies of the charter, constitution and by-laws, and the total funds of the foundation on Dec. 1, 1914, are stated as \$103,930,817, giving holdings of stocks and bonds in detail. The finance committee is composed of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Starr J. Murphy and Jerome D. Greene.

One condition of John D. Rockefeller's gift of \$100,000,000, establishing the foundation, was a stipulation that \$2,000,000 of its income or as much of that sum as he might designate, shall be applied during his lifetime to such specific objects as he may direct.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITY HEARD UPON MEASURES

Secretary Kelso Appears Before
Committee on Legal Affairs in
Support of Several Bills

Robert W. Kelso, secretary of the state board of charity, was before the committee on legal affairs this forenoon to ask for a bill that will require registers of probate to keep a reference of all wills creating trusts for charitable purposes, which may be filled in their registers. Mr. Kelso said that it becomes absolutely necessary in the work of the board, particularly in mother's aid cases to know just what private relief may have been aiding the beneficiary.

If the register of probate can send a reference to the board of the page and folio on which such will can be found with a brief statement as to the trust created under it for charity, it would, he said, of great help and save a large amount of time and expense to the board. There was no opposition.

Mr. Kelso asked also for legislation to give one or more agents of the state board of charity the powers of police officers to make arrests in the cases of absconders from the state infirmary. He read from memoranda the payments made to Lowell police officers of \$2 to \$3 a man for assistance in such cases. He said the board's agent would serve without pay and that the delegating of such power would be a great saving.

The bill was opposed by Rep. Lewis R. Sullivan of East Boston as giving too much power to state agents. He said that it was turned down last year and charged that there is no greater political machine in the state than the state board of charity. Mr. Kelso agreed to give the committee the facts as to the legality of paying the Lowell policemen extra for their assistance.

Judge Rollin E. Harmon of the Essex county probate court spoke for three bills which he said have the sanction of the probate judges of the commonwealth. One is to permit service by registered mail with requirement in the citation that the signature shall be that of the person accepting service; another was to exempt executors and administrators from giving bonds with sureties, and the third was to amend the law as to witnesses and their competency.

JAPAN HAS NO USE FOR PHILIPPINES SAYS DR. IYENAGA

NEW YORK—Japan not only would never think of attempting to seize the Philippines, but it would not take the islands as a gift unless accompanied by an educational and development fund of \$1,000,000,000, said Dr. Toyokichi Iyemaga, former secretary of the department of foreign affairs for Japan, in an address to the Free Synagogue in Carnegie hall Sunday.

He felt sure, he said, that there would be lasting peace between the United States and Japan, although he believes the California antilain law discriminated against the Japanese.

Other speakers who discussed the topic, "How Can We Keep Peace With Japan?" were Dr. Hamilton W. Mabie of the Outlook and Hamilton Holt of the Independent.

LEGAL OPINION ON RIGHT TO BUILD A DRYDOCK SOUGHT

The port directors have sent a letter to the attorney general of Massachusetts asking whether the statute creating the original board gives them the power to undertake the building of a drydock. The new board has seemed to be somewhat in doubt on this point, although the old board had let a contract for the masonry work, and went ahead with the preliminary dredging, filling and piling, which now is well along towards completion.

Joseph A. Conry, who is a director now, and who was a member of the old board, has given expression to the doubt regarding the right of the board to undertake the work, in his supplemental report attached to the annual report of the board.

COMMERCE MEN TO HEAR PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—A special business session has been set aside by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States for President Wilson's address on the evening of Feb. 3.

Secretary Bryan will discuss American investments abroad at the annual meeting here; Secretary McAdoo, the shipping bill, with Senator Burton of Ohio the opposition view; Secretary Redfield on foreign commerce, and Governor Hamlin of the federal reserve board upon the new bank system in its bearing on commercial relations.

KANSAS COERCION CASE IS REVERSED

WASHINGTON—The right of a railway official to force an employee to withdraw from a union under the laws of Kansas was upheld by the supreme court today when it reversed the decision of the Kansas supreme court and the lower court which found T. B. Coppage guilty of coercion. Justice Holmes, Day and Hughes dissented. Justice Holmes reading one minority opinion and Justices Day and Hughes giving a second.

GEORGE E. BROCK LEAVES WORK OF CITY SCHOOLS

After 12 Years' Service on Committee Retiring Chairman Probably Will Preside for Last Time at Session Tonight

Retiring after a service of 12 years on the Boston school committee, George E. Brock will preside as chairman tonight, probably for the last time, over a public session of that body. This is a special meeting called for the purpose of completing the work of the last year. The new committee will hold its first regular meeting next Monday evening when Dr. Frederick L. Bogan will take the place left vacant by the retirement of Mr. Brock.

For three years Mr. Brock was a member of the old board of 24. As a member of this he served on the committees on accounts, schoolhouses and salaries. He was chairman of the committee on accounts. His first bit of constructive legislation was in connection with the arrangement of a schedule of janitors' salaries, a work which has stood the test of 10 years. At the time he undertook the work the salaries were in a chaotic state. They were fixed by no rule and governed by no law. A friend on the committee was liable to count him in the success of the holder of a janitorship.

Equitable Basis Sought

Mr. Brock sought to do away with favoritism and treat all the men equitably, and it was at that time established that a janitor should be paid at the rate of so much per square foot of the buildings he cares for, and this standard has remained in operation ever since.

His main work in behalf of the teachers was the establishment of a merit list, which as far as it goes, is conceded to be the best as yet devised. Its object is to enable every candidate for a position to secure appointment strictly on merit. He has sought also to encourage teachers to keep up with the times, to grow and improve in the service. Due in large part to his interest in the matter there are at this time, probably, more teachers in service taking extra courses and trying to improve as teachers than ever before.

The work of the committee in establishing a pension system has enabled teachers to retire after a specified service and this in itself has strengthened the teaching force. Mr. Brock has given a great deal of attention to the subject of handwriting. It was largely through his instrumentality that now for the first time in over 30 years one system of handwriting is in use in every school in Boston. The strongest feature of this system is not so much the system itself as that every teacher in Boston is expected to know that subject. For the first time handwriting is a required subject in the normal school. Testimony from all quarters is in favor of this new attitude.

Improvements Sought

During the last two years Mr. Brock has given very serious attention to the subject of "the three R's" and now has the satisfaction of seeing minimum standards in these subjects well on the way to being established. A director of promotion and measurement has been appointed. The encouraging thing about his work is, in the opinion of Mr. Brock, that he not only points out weakness but indicates the way to improve the situation. Up to the present his time has been given largely to arithmetic and spelling and very gratifying progress has been made in both.

In the last 12 years Mr. Brock has seen the educational viewpoint entirely changed. Educators are taking a new vocabulary, he says, and this is a new epoch in the commonwealth. In laying down his work on the school committee Mr. Brock is confident that it is left in good hands and can be safely trusted to the new board. The school officials and the teachers. He confidently expects the schools of Boston to accomplish a more and more commanding position of usefulness to this community and leadership of the country.

There never was a time when the teachers were more loyal, he says, or more truly desirous of performing their work in the best possible way. With freedom to think and express themselves on all subjects when a policy is decided upon by the school committee on any matter the teachers unite in supporting it. "If the schools have made any progress in the last decade," Mr. Brock says, "it is largely through the support of the teaching force, for without their help the school committee could do nothing."

CHICAGO MEN PLAN HOME OF COMMERCE BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—The Association of Commerce are to take steps looking toward the erection of a permanent home, President Charles L. Dering indicated at the annual reorganization of the association's ways and means committee.

The executive committee recently endorsed the idea and commended the project to Mr. Dering's administration. "Such a home would give an opportunity to the general membership to fraternize that does not now exist except through the ways and means committee," said President Joseph H. Dering in retiring from office.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR LAND ON FT. POINT CHANNEL OPENED

Mayor Curley Takes Step With
New Haven Road for High
Pressure Pumping Station Site

Negotiations between Mayor Curley and the New Haven railroad for railroad land on the west side of Fort Point channel on which to build the high pressure pumping station are now under way and are expected by the mayor to result favorably, he said today.

This announcement was made by the mayor on receipt from the war department of the government's refusal to let the city build the station into the channel. Secretary Garrison's letter said that while the government would do all it could to help Boston find another site it was felt that the proposed plan would hinder navigation and retard the development of the channel and the locality it serves.

Mayor Curley has proposed to Howard Elliott, president of the New Haven road, that if the railroad will let the city build its station on land now a part of the freight yards, the city in return will maintain a small fire station for the protection of all New Haven property in the vicinity. Several conferences have been held, and Mr. Elliott has decided to lay the plan before the directors of the road at its next meeting.

SHIPPING GROUP OPPOSES SHIP PURCHASE BILL

Boston Maritime Association
Sending to Congressmen Brief
Argument Against Measure
Now Before Congress

Opposition to the pending government ship-purchase bill now before Congress is being made by the Boston Maritime Association by means of a brief which it is sending to congressmen.

The association includes in its membership the Emory, Boston-Virginia, Crowell & Thurlow and Coastwise Transportation companies, all of Boston.

"The only ships which are available for purchase at this time for any reasonable consideration are German and Austrian ships," says the brief.

"French and English ships are free of the sea because their navies command the sea. Neutral ships are free of the sea by reason of their neutrality. All these ships have profitable employment, and probably could be procured for several times their actual value. Therefore it must be assumed that the government purchase bill contemplates the purchasing German and Austrian ships."

"By the well-settled principles of international law, these vessels are liable to search on the high seas for contraband of war. This is a burden that ships engaged in commerce have always borne; and, albeit such vessels have borne the flag of the nation, and were, even on the high seas, part of its territory, the fact that they were privately owned has prevented the search from being regarded as an infraction upon any sovereign right. The government has heard and acted upon these complaints when it suited its occasions, and it has ignored them when the public interests made that course preferable."

"Nothing but our own ineptitude bars the way to a return to the Jeffersonian system of discriminating duties. If these are made large enough, a sufficient number of ships will be attracted from the coastwise to the foreign trade to meet our most pressing needs. Upwards of 34 of our coastwise vessels have already entered the foreign trade. The railroads will temporarily profit, and domestic business correspondingly suffer, but the cost will be less, and the risk will be less, than will follow upon the legislation now proposed. More ships will, of course, be needed. Give capital some assurance, and there will instantly arise a demand for all the available labor in the United States to build them."

BETTER SERVICE OF CARS IS ASKED

In regard to the matter of additional car service during rush hours between East Cambridge and the Tremont subway by way of the viaduct, H. P. Potter, assistant to Matthew C. Brysh, second vice-president of the Boston elevated railway; Chairman Frederick J. MacLeod of the public service commission and Commissioner Everett E. Stone held a conference this morning in the office of the public service commission. The Boston Elevated is now operating a Harvard square, East Cambridge viaduct to Copley square line through the Tremont street subway during the day, while during the rush hours there is a car service every 10 minutes from Harvard square over the viaduct to Scollay square. The citizens of East Cambridge declare this service inadequate and want a two-minute service.

HEARING IN BROWN CASE

At a hearing by the legislative committee on rules at the State House today former Lieut.-Gov. Edward P. Barry related some of the testimony given to the executive council regarding the relation of money lenders with E. Gerry Brown, recently state supervisor of loan agencies.

GRADE CROSSING DAMAGES BILL IS GIVEN A HEARING

Measure Providing New Rule in
Abolition Cases Is Opposed by
the Representatives of Three
Railroads

A bill petitioned for by Gustave B. Bates of Quincy, providing for a new rule of damages in cases arising under proceedings for the abolition of grade crossings, was today taken up by the legislative committee on joint judiciary. The petitioner for this legislation seeks to have damages consequent upon noise, smoke and other disturbing conditions put into the law so that abutments may claim damages for these reasons as well as for the taking of land which is provided for in the present law.

Judge E. C. Bumpus of Quincy was the first speaker in favor of this bill. He said that the bill seeks to reform some of the rules of damages in connection with the abolition of grade crossings so that the public would be given a little preference rather than the railroads the whole preference.

The petitioner, Mr. Bates, also spoke in favor and cited as a case of injustice his own particular case in the city of Quincy. He said that a road which leads from the main street in that city to his property was about to be abolished, and that this abolition would cause a depreciation in the value of his property about one half. He was of the opinion that he should recover some damages for this depreciation in value and told the committee that if the Legislature should see its way clear to pass this bill then he would be given a chance to go before a jury and state his claims, but that under the present rule of damages he had no such right.

Opposition to Measure

Opposition to this bill was voiced by E. W. Burdett representing the Bay State Street Railway Company, George L. Barnes, representing the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and L. A. Ford, who represented the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

Mr. Burdett said that he had no particular interest in Mr. Bates' claims but thought that the bill, which applies to grade crossings in general would be a failure. He said that the committee, in his opinion, has three courses to pursue. One course is to give Mr. Bates a special act to recover if it is the opinion of the committee that he should recover. The second course was for the committee to report a bill which would remedy the present law if there is any need of remedy, while the last course would be to let the subject alone, and he was of the opinion that this is the proper course to pursue.

Mr. Burdett then quoted sections from decisions of the courts of the state which led up to the argument that the public should not recover for consequential and indirect damages. He was of the opinion that if abutments are to recover for damages of an indirect nature that other citizens who have suffered less but in the same manner should also recover proportionate sums and if this course was pursued there would be no end to damage claims. He also thought that the present rule of damages set the proper limit for the recovery of damages.

Court Session Urged

The committee on judiciary also considered the petition of Senator Jackson of Lynn, which seeks to provide for the holding of sessions of the district court of southern Essex in Lynn for naturalization purposes.

Senator Jackson favored this bill and for his principal argument told the committee that the expense of carrying witnesses to Boston and Salem, and by people wishing to take out naturalization papers was his reason for introducing such a bill. He did not know of any district court in this state, however, which has this power but thought that the city of Lynn has enough business of this kind to warrant the extra sessions of the court for naturalization purposes.

Representative Charles B. Frothingham, Freehold, N. H., secretary of the Lynn No-License League, and Abraham Goldberg, an attorney, all of Lynn, favored this bill and there was no opposition.

Representative W. Cross of Royalston and William M. Welch, an attorney of Athol, also addressed the committee on a bill which seeks for the appointment of an additional special justice in the first district court of Northern Worcester, holden at Athol.

BUTTER AND EGGS STOCKS DECREASE

Stocks of butter and eggs in Boston cold storage houses were diminished during the week ended Saturday by 10,442 packages and 19,451 cases, respectively. The butter supply Saturday totaled 122,342 packages, the egg supply 78,739.

As compared with the corresponding date of 1914 the supply of butter was 8245 packages less; eggs 19,270 cases more.

COTTON SHIP DACIA STILL AT GALVESTON

GALVESTON, Tex.—The steamship Dacia, loaded with cotton for Rotterdam, did not depart Sunday, as was expected. George McDonald, her captain, said seafaring conditions were still unfavorable. Her agent said the time of the steamer's departure is now in the decision of her master.

COMPROMISE HELD TO BE ONLY HOPE TO CHECK FILIBUSTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Congress faces another week of the ship purchase bill filibuster with less prospect than ever of completing necessary legislation by March 4 and avoiding an extra session. After a week of caucusing the Democratic senators have announced their purpose to keep the ship bill before the Senate until passed, employing every parliamentary resource to hasten consideration; but the Republicans show no sign of modifying their determination to prevent a vote by talking until March 4 if necessary.

The situation has changed little since last week except to harden the lines. Republican filibuster material is abundant. It would be difficult for a handful of senators to defy the majority, but now nearly half the Senate is united on obstruction and with each senator taking his turn the Republicans consider it will be easy to consume the remaining 33 days of the session.

Even such Republicans as Senators Perkins and Dupont, whose voices are rarely heard in the Senate, are preparing speeches. For Senator Perkins this probably will be a final speech, as he retires March 4. It is a fitting farewell subject for him, as he spent his boyhood days "before the mast."

In forcing night sessions the Democrats would have to maintain a quorum to prevent adjournment, while a handful of Republicans would suffice.

But there is still a possibility of a compromise. Democrats would like to avoid an extra session if possible, for in it they see political injury, agreeing that "the country wants a rest from Congress." If the ship bill could be amended to secure Republican support and still maintain administration prestige, it could pass quickly. The appropriation bills could be rushed through and Congress could quit March 4. This is the remote hope of some.

If the Republicans cannot be satisfied, an extra session is almost certain, for aside from the ship bill there is much controversy in the appropriation bills, 14 of which are yet to be passed. Also, it must be remembered, the President has not yet nominated the federal trade commission, which is expected to produce no little discussion before the Senate confirms the five names.

U.S. ANNOUNCES CHANNEL ON BIG ALASKA RIVER

Practicable Way Found by Geo-
detic Survey From Bering Sea
Into Mouth of Kuskokwim—
Development Plans Are On

WASHINGTON—Secretary of Commerce Redfield made the official announcement today that a practical navigable channel from the Bering sea into the mouth of the Kuskokwim river had been discovered by Captain Lukens of the coast and geodetic survey.

The Kuskokwim river is the second greatest river in Alaska. It is nine miles wide at its mouth and navigable for over 600 miles inland. The great submerged flats of the delta of this river extend 100 miles out to sea, and it was through this uncharted delta that the surveying steamer Yukon made the discovery of the channel.

The Kuskokwim is one of the three great Alaskan rivers emptying into the Bering sea which has been opened to commerce as a result of the charting operations of the coast and geodetic survey. The mouth of the Yukon was surveyed in 1898, and in a few years that river became one of the greatest commercial routes of Alaska. In 1900 and 1910 Nushagak bay was charted, and now the Kuskokwim, by far the most dreaded and unknown of these rivers, will no longer be a mystery to the navigator who has one of the new charts of its entrance about to be issued by the coast and geodetic survey.

The survey of the Bering sea in the vicinity of the Kuskokwim was started in 1911 and continued the following summers of 1912 and 1913. In making the survey, Captain Lukens reports he took 14,256 soundings, covering an area of over 100 square miles.

The Kuskokwim valley covers many thousands of square miles. It has been known for some time that there were large areas of mineral lands along the Kuskokwim with promising prospects of mercury-bearing cinnabar, gold-bearing quartz, placer grounds and coal lands, whose successful development waits a reliable means of transportation such as is now promised.

Contiguous to the Kuskokwim valley there are many thousands of square miles suitable for reindeer grazing. Captain Lukens reports that already the small initial government herd has grown until there are now about 6000 reindeer in this vicinity. Like other large rivers of this part of Alaska, the Kuskokwim has a large salmon run. Among other things given out in his announcement of the results of important charting operations in Alaska, Secretary Redfield states that plans are being made in Seattle for the construction by different companies of two light draft vessels designed especially to take care of the expected development of the commerce of the Kuskokwim river, and that still another shipping firm has already announced sailings to the Kuskokwim at the opening of the navigation in the spring.

SENATOR ROOT OPPOSES SHIP PURCHASE BILL

He Says Democrats Are Denying
Efficacy of System of Gov-
ernment by Attempting to Pre-
vent Discussion

WASHINGTON—Declaring that the Senate Democrats, in their attitude on the ship purchase bill, have denied the efficacy of the American system of government and discredited the Senate, Senator Root this afternoon assailed the majority for attempting, he said, to prevent proper consideration of the measure against which the Republicans are conducting a filibuster.

"It does not seem to me," he said, "that this bill, which will put the government into the foreign shipping business, is receiving the kind of discussion a measure of its importance should have. It not only proposes that this government spend a large sum at a time when an extra tax has been imposed to make up our revenue deficit but embarks the United States on a new governmental policy."

"A conspiracy of silence," Senator Root said, "is the plan of the Democratic party to jam the bill through."

"It is being put through," he asserted, "by making it as exhausting as possible for its opponents to discuss it. The Democrats are putting it through by brute force."

Caucus rule, he added, is another Democratic method.

"I'm not," he said, "one that flouts at caucuses, but they ought to be before and not after discussion here. You're substituting secret caucus discussion for the open discussion that the constitution of our free American government demands."

Importance Is Emphasized

Admitting that the Democrats have the vote to pass the bill under the methods invoked, he declared that abandonment by the Senate of its powers might make it ultimately a "mere registering" body instead of a deliberative organization.

"We are taking a step fraught with danger," he warned, "of fatal results to representative government." He denied, too, that an emergency existed necessitating the bill's passage.

"There have been speeches by some of us who are opposed to the bill, but no discussion," he asserted. "At one time there was only one Democrat in the chamber. I will not say that the senator from Mississippi spoke with effrontery, but I will say he spoke with disrespect, when he said that the speeches made by Senators Burton, Lodge and Cummins on this bill were not worth listening to. When he said that he denied the efficacy of the American system of government and discredited the Senate."

"It is proposed in this bill to go into a losing business at a time when we are making up a deficit by a war tax," said Senator Root. He asserted that the proposed Democratic cotton currency emergency plan last fall proved to be unnecessary.

Obstacles Pointed To

"We cannot meet the shipping emergency by building ships, and where are you going to buy them?" he asked. "You meet no emergency by buying those already engaged in commerce or free ships." He said there remained only ships tied up by the war.

There is no difference between the obstacles presented in buying British ships, as Secretary of Commerce Redfield proposed, and those presented in purchasing German ships, he declared. "Ships of any belligerent are liable to capture and hostile attack," he asserted. "I would look with great alarm at their sailing out under protection of our flag."

Advice which misstated international law, that belligerents' ships may be bought, was given, he declared, by Solicitor Johnson of the state department.

Regarding the "declaration of London," he said Russia, England and France had expressly made it their law and Germany also, by implication, but that the United States has not accepted it. That there is no general international law on ship transfers and that each nation enforces its own, was also asserted.

PRESIDENT NAMES N. E. POSTMASTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—President Wilson today sent to the Senate the nomination of Representative Edward Gilmore to be postmaster at Brockton, Mass.

Other nominations were: Connecticut: Edward M. O'Brien, Waterbury; Massachusetts: Bernard Campbell, Millville; Aloysius B. Kennedy, Rochdale; Sydney Harrocks, Westminister; Edward Gilmore, Brockton; Thomas F. Donahue, Jr., Groton; Benjamin P. Edwards, Topsfield; William B. Mahoney, Westfield; Rhode Island: Francis Fagan, Pascoag; J. Elmer Thewlis, Wakefield; Vermont: George W. Gorman, Barre; James E. Burke, Burlington.

TOWN MEETING TO BE HELD TONIGHT

A special town meeting will be held in Winchester tonight, to consider the effect on town affairs caused by the 1914 state law requiring the fiscal year to begin Jan. 1 instead of March 1.

There will be considered appropriations for street and sewer construction, for two bridges over the Aberjona river and for a playground on Washington street. Unemployment will also be discussed.

HEARING HELD ON SUFFRAGE

(Continued from page one)

position to protect and further the interests of womanhood.

Present, day problems are such that the cooperation and intelligent assistance of all classes and both sexes are needed, said Mr. Brandeis.

Raising the question as to the justice of equal suffrage, Mrs. Crowley said that the opponents must show why women should be debarred from voting and in this respect be placed in a class with those males who are disfranchised for obvious reasons. This can not be shown, she averred, because a consideration of woman's qualifications from the educational, social, industrial, and other standpoints makes plain that she is equally fitted with men to exercise the suffrage privilege.

Labor Is Represented

Henry Sterling, representing organized labor in Massachusetts, said that union men and women had voted overwhelmingly for equal suffrage when the question was submitted to them, in the small towns as well as in the central organizations.

Councilor Guy Ham, telling of the evolution of suffrage, said that in early days of the Massachusetts Bay colony suffrage was limited to church members or residents of parishes, that later it was extended to include all holders of property to a certain extent, then to include all men and that now we are about to take the final and necessary step to include both sexes.

Arguments Answered

Answering some of the usual arguments of critics of equal suffrage, Councilor Ham said that politics will not degrade the good woman as it does not degrade the good man. While the question of equal suffrage was submitted in Massachusetts and the proposition defeated in 1855, nearly 20 years have elapsed since that day, and another submission should be allowed, he maintained.

Fred B. Chase, secretary of Massachusetts Socialist Club, said that under the present industrial system women are entering more and more into the production of wealth and should have an opportunity to make laws governing all industries. He believed equal suffrage would be a step toward better government.

Mrs. Thomas Allen said the great mass of women believe that they are giving all the time and strength they can to the welfare of the state, and while it is said that casting the ballot would take only 15 minutes time, she expressed the opinion that one of the chief evils of the day is that there are too many 15 minute voters.

Mrs. Mary Maguire, a Boston telephone operator, characterized equal suffrage as a menace, and said it is the only thing which would cause her to oppose the desires of other women. "When so many women are accomplishing great things for humanity," she said, "it would be a serious backward step to require them to devote some of their precious time to political matters." She also called attention to the fact that the ballot has not served to increase wages for men, but they had to organize unions in order to get better wages.

Two Political Heads

Mrs. Martha M. Avery, head of the Boston School of Political Economy, said woman suffrage is a social disorder, because it seeks to set up two political heads in the family, which should always be a social unit.

Joseph A. Murphy said the real issue is whether extension of suffrage to women will prove beneficial to the state, and in his own mind he was satisfied that it will not. "Women ask for equality with men," he said, "yet our statute books show that in at least 26 cases they are given a preference over the men, and they have achieved this without the ballot. They should consider seriously whether they will be able to retain these preferences if given the ballot."

Mrs. Henry Preston White of Brookline said the whole suffrage argument is based upon a claim that the sons of women have not done as well with the ballot as they might, yet who can guarantee that the daughters of women will do any better. She ridiculed the suffrage claims that 40 per cent of the area of the country is under equal suffrage, stating that population, rather than area, always determines a state's political importance, and pointing out that two wards in Boston have a population in excess of that of Nevada, the latest suffrage state.

Thomas P. Riley was then introduced as one of the rebuttal speakers for suffrage; he said merely that the Democratic party has declared for submission of the question to the people, and no member of the party has the right to oppose it, no matter what his own feelings may be as to the answer which the people should give.

Joseph Walker Heard

Joseph Walker urged that the people be allowed to settle the question, upon the purely democratic ground that the governed should have a voice in the government. He said it was idle to discuss as to what the results would be if woman suffrage were adopted, because the people have a right to have it if they want it.

Representative Fitz-Henry Smith of Boston asked Mr. Walker if he intended to be understood as advocating a proposition the effect of which he could not in any way foretell, and Mr. Walker replied: "I certainly do; it may be said that woman suffrage will upset the state, if it does, I say let the state be upset; the people have a right to woman suffrage if they want it."

Alice Stone Blackwell said the recent elections show that women do use the ballot. Kansas, Oregon and Arizona gave votes to women in 1912, and they had their first chance to vote at the general election in 1914. The vote in Arizona rose from 23,772 in 1912 to 51,007 in 1914; in Kansas, from 365,444 to

530,206; and in Oregon from 137,040 to 210,566.

"It is said that the population of the western states is too small for their vote to be significant. The number of women voting at the municipal election in Chicago last April (189,000) was more than three times the number of men who voted at the last municipal election in Boston (51,000). If 189,000 women in a single city can vote without hurting their character or their homes, it is likely that 1,000,000 women can do the same."

Rebuttal Taken Up

Dr. Ernest Burnham of Cambridge took up the rebuttal for the anti-suffragists. He said that any law that adds another sex to the present electorate which can only bring out 30 per cent of its total vote at any election was a menace to good government. He attacked figures quoted by the suffragists and declared it was unfair to impose a duty which the majority of the women were not willing to assume. He declared that the history of Colorado during the past 21 years shows that suffrage was not a success, that the government of the state had disintegrated and the laws were not enforced.

The municipal history of the city of Seattle he said revealed a similar condition. He also declared women can far more easily accomplish their aims through civilization rather than government and that in Massachusetts if they did get the vote the advocates of equal suffrage could only deliver 10 per cent of the total vote at the polls whereas they needed at least 60 per cent before they could hope to become a factor in the administration of the state's affairs.

Just before the hearing closed Mrs. Melusina Fay Peirce of Cambridge addressed the chair and asked to be heard. She said she was not in favor of either side but believed a principle of science should be applied to the suffrage question. She declared that when two things alike were at odds on the same thing a correct medium could be found. As a remedy for the present difference of opinion she advised that women elect women to represent them in the Legislature and the men elect men and that half of both branches of the Legislature be women.

At the opening Chairman Bartlett said each side would be allowed an hour.

Robert N. Turner of Waltham was there to conduct the hearing for the anti-suffragists.

Among others active in the anti-suffrage organizations present were: Miss Evelyn Sears, Miss E. C. Post, Mrs. John F. Hill of Maine, Mrs. Thaxter, president of the Maine Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women; Mrs. Harold Murdoch, Miss Dorothy Forbes, Miss Mary Forbes, Mrs. Edward B. Williams, Mrs. Augustin Parker, Mrs. William Churchill, Mrs. Edwin Ford, Mrs. Daniel Markham, president of the Connecticut Anti-Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Roland Hazard, president of the Rhode Island Association.

Suffrage leaders besides Mrs. Crowley included Mrs. L. J. Johnson, Mrs. Susan M. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Evelyn Coe, Mrs. Maude Wood Park, Mrs. James S. Parker and Mrs. Gertrude H. Leonard.

It is generally believed at the State House that the equal suffrage resolve will pass without much discussion this session. The big vote by which it passed the last Legislature is taken as an indication that the Legislature is ready to refer the subject to the people for settlement. Opinions differ as to what the result of this referendum will be.

Involving as it does an amendment to the constitution, a two thirds vote in the House and a majority vote in the Senate are required to agree to the proposed amendment. The vote on suffrage in the House last year was 179 in favor to 50 opposed, including the paired members. The favorable vote in the Senate was 35 to 3.

Gains for Suffrage

A tabulation of votes taken by the two branches of the Massachusetts Legislature on suffrage since the movement began to gather headway follows:

Year	House	Senate
1907	14	125
1908	54	171
1909	54	165
1910	69	161
1911	96	116
1912	144	88
1913	170	50

No roll call or rising vote taken.

As shown by this tabulation the gain of suffrage adherents in the Legislature has been marked during the past few years whereas a decade ago there were not enough friends of suffrage to secure a rollcall when the subject came up for consideration. The vote in 1907 was taken on motion of Representative Joseph Walker of Brookline who was the Progressive candidate for Governor last year.

Apparently the small vote in 1907 caused the suffragists to relinquish their activities for the time being for it was not until the session of 1909 that the equal suffrage question came before the House again for discussion and a vote. Organized and systematic campaigning among the legislators appears to have been introduced in this year, the results of which have clearly shown ever since.

Cause Begins to Boom

With the session of 1911, the beginning of a radical-progressive era on Beacon hill, the suffrage cause began to boom and has continued to develop without check. The movement was undoubtedly helped by the declarations of the Democratic and Progressive platforms for equal suffrage and by the publicity given the movement by the controversy at the State House over an ambiguous plank on woman suffrage in the Republican platform which was permitted to draw votes for Republican candidates during the campaign, but was interpreted subsequently by some Republican leaders of the Legislature in a manner considered by the suffrage workers

THIS Free "Help Wanted" and "Situations Wanted" department of The Christian Science Monitor aims to bring together those needing employees and those seeking work. As references are required as to the good character and satisfactory ability of each advertiser, it is hoped that those looking for employment, or for workers, will find this department useful. Any unsatisfactory experience should be reported to the Advertising Manager, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

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Chattanooga, Arapahoe, and Tillamook, Bremerton yard to San Francisco; Nanshan and Iroquois, at San Diego; Washington at Cape Haitien.

Ammen, Hampton Roads for Guantanamo. Vulcan, Norfolk for Guantanamo. Rocket, Norfolk for Indian Head.

Annapolis, Mazatlan for La Paz. Flusser and Reid, at Key West. Des Moines, at Boston.

Eagle, at Guantanamo. Jason, Piraeus for Genoa.

Callao, at Hongkong.

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SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN, holding high school education, needs a position of any kind; interested in electricity and work; has good references; highest credentials. H. B. AMOS, 16 Fairmount st., Boston. No calls.

TRAINED AND SUCCESSFUL INVESTIGATOR (25) is available to any one who can make use of his services; highest credentials. H. B. AMOS, 16 Fairmount st., Boston. No calls.

BLACKSMITH'S HELPER—Young, strong, temperate man wants situation on or off farm or private estate as blacksmith or helper. C. H. MATSON, Box 125, Leicester, Mass.

CAPABLE WINDOW TRIMMER, card writer and salesman wants employment in department or specialty shop; experienced on men's and women's wearing apparel. E. W. HILTON, 20 Freedom st., Fall River, Mass.

CARPENTER, 35, American, reliable all-round mechanic on general repairs, wants position; has tools; institution, hotel or other work. ED GREEN, 125 Green St., Stamford, Conn.

CHAUFFEUR and general man, thoroughly competent driver and repairman, 3 years' experience, willing to take position with business man or good family. J. E. POSTOLOPOUS, 130 Huntington av., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR—Careful driver, American, 5 years' experience on high grade cars, repairs, temperate and reliable, willing to start any time or will drive truck. EDWARD J. EDMONDS, 25 St. Germain st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, Belgian, 30, single, speaks French and English; competent to overhaul; careful driver; long experience. F. E. ANDER, 303 Massachusetts av., Boston.

CHIEF—Middle-aged, competent, responsible, economical, willing to take position on good or vegetable dishes, moderate wages; references. T. CONIGLIO, 129 Warren av., Boston.

CHOREMAN—Situation wanted by single man with references. FREEMAN W. KINNEY, 114 Ft. St., South Boston.

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GENERAL REPAIRMAN, single, wants situation on or off farm or private estate; long references. C. A. BLOM, 700 Broadway, South Boston.

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The conditions under which advertisements will be published free in this department are: SITUATIONS WANTED: The advertiser must send in the advertisement with this coupon, and one letter of reference, to be kept in our files, as to good character, and one name and address of a reliable person who will certify as to the satisfactory ability of the advertiser. HELP WANTED: The advertiser must send in the advertisement with this coupon, together with written evidence of good character. In all cases the full name and address of advertiser must be furnished for publication, or advertisement will not be considered.

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COMPANION with experience as attendant and desired position; experienced with children; best of references available. GLADYS R. HUNT, 311 Suffolk st., Wollaston, Mass. Tel. 703-M Quincey.

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GROCERIES FOR CASH-JOHN WENDEL, 238 N. Laramie Ave., Telephone Austin 1084.

GROCERY AND MARKET, M. BAKER and L. VAN HORN, 121 N. Clark St., Tel. Diversey 5619, Lincoln 3212.

GROCERIES, FRUITS and VEGETABLES, ALBERT WENDT, 1830 Foster Ave., Phone Edgewater 6653.

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HATS & FURNISHINGS for Men B. & BARON & BOWEN-R. & B., 326 W. 63d St., Tel. Hyde Park 626.

IMPORTER AND MAKER of Gowns and Tailored Suits. HELENA HOFFMAN, 2923 Michigan Ave., Tel. Douglas 9189.

KATHRYN'S CLEANING SHOPS, 2024 N. Clark St., Tel. Diversey 2746, 2917 Sheridan Road, Tel. Graeland 3618.

MARINELLO SHOP-Hairdressing, Manicuring, Shampooing, Hair Goods, Mrs. Cleo Riley, Tel. Prospect 5189, 6357 Wentworth.

MEAT MARKET DIER BROTHERS, Tel. Lake View 5222, 3253 N. Halsted.

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NOVELTY AND NOTION SHOP FANCY DRY GOODS, INFANTS' WEAR, Phone Drexel 2187, 2739 N. Clark St.

PAINTING AND DECORATING OTTO F. HAHN, paints, glass, wall paper, 1230 Clayburn Ave., Phone Superior 1635.

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TAILOR to Ladies and Gentlemen, Exclusive Designer of Good Clothes. COLE, 322 E. 11th, Austin 330.

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REAL ESTATE

There was a noticeable drop in the figures last week below the standard of last two years, excepting in the amount of money appropriated in consummating the deals, which was a little larger this year than it was in 1913. Taken all in all brokers and investors regard the situation as hopeful for big business in the near future. Money is easier and the movement to build now gets its impetus from the bankers, who are willing to advance money on mortgages which makes improvement possible.

The files of the real estate exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Jan. 23, 1915:

Transactions	mtgs	Amount
Jan. 18.....	78	\$374,102
Jan. 19.....	42	100,000
Jan. 20.....	42	116,416
Jan. 21.....	72	178,020
Jan. 22.....	64	125,700
Jan. 23.....	43	102,283
Totals.....	341	\$1,072,321
Same week 1914.....	428	1,416,838
Same week 1913.....	458	984,025
Week Jan. 16, 1915.....	202	1,001,029

AMONG THE BUYERS

By the terms of a deed placed on record, Andrew S. Porter has purchased from Frank T. Horgan, owner of the three-story brick dwelling, standing on 800 square feet of land at No. 9 East Canton street, between Washington and Myrtle streets, South End, assessed for \$4600 of which the lot carries \$1800.

John J. Lane has taken title from John M. Jackson, deed coming through Edward H. Bonelli, to a lot of land containing 11,280 square feet fronting on Ridge road, adjoining the property numbered 34 in Hyde Park.

MASS. REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

James H. Stedman, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange at their regular Tuesday meeting, on the subject of "The Prison From the Angle of the Business Man," to be held Jan. 26 at 209 Washington street, 4 o'clock sharp.

LARGE FARM IN MAINE SOLD

The Chapin Farm Agency has sold the celebrated dairy farm, known as the Enterprise farm, improved by a retired Boston merchant, situated on the Farmington road, in the town of Industry, Franklin county, Me., and owned by Frank M. Butler, comprising 600 acres of land cutting a vast quantity of hay. Also a large growth of wood and timber and an apple orchard of 600 trees, a large farm house modernized containing bath, etc., a large stock and hay barn and various outbuildings. A large sugar orchard with sugar house and complete equipment for the manufacture of maple sugar and syrup. The estate was sold to Frank Zieve of Worcester who has taken possession.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Genesee st., 2, ward 9; A. Tucker; alter synagogue and dwelling.

Dudley st., 133, ward 21; Herbert S. Frost; alter, alter store and tenements.

Central square, 2-5, ward 2; F. W. Woolworth Co.; alter store.

East Concord st., 82, ward 12; Mass. Homeopathic Hospital; alter hospital.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Frank T. Horgan to Andrew S. Porter, E. Canton st.; q. \$1.
Frank M. Fuller to Mary R. Pugh, Hanover st.; q. \$1.
Infants Hospital to city of Boston, Blossum st. and rear; q. \$1.

EAST BOSTON
Samuel M. Katz, trustee, to Samuel J. Aronson, Porter st.; q. \$1.

ROXBURY
Bertha L. Sankey to William E. Chandler, Rockland st. and Rockland av.; q. \$1.
Same to same, Rockland av.; q. \$1.

DORCHESTER
Wm. J. Estabrook to Dena L. Best, near Pine Hill av.; q. \$1.
Isaac Simon to Thomas G. Collins, Morton and Estelle sts.; q. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY
Hugh McGinnis to Patrick J. Brady, Rossmore rd.; d. \$5000.
Patrick J. Brady to Mary F. McGinnis, Rossmore rd.; q. \$1.
Alexander R. Clark to Bertha L. Steinle, Alberta st.; q. \$1.

BRIGHAM
Lewis T. McKenney to Jennie L. Goodman, Hooker st.; q. \$1.

HYDE PARK
John M. Jackson to Edward H. Bonelli, Ridge rd.; w. \$1.

CHELSEA
Abraham Drilsky to Simon B. Stein, Park and Pearl sts.; q. \$1.
Simon B. Stein to Rebecca Lipitz, Park and Pearl sts.; q. \$1.

REVERE
Max Silk to Frederick B. Buckley, Dane st.; q. \$1.

U. S. LITERACY COMPARISON MADE

WASHINGTON—The commerce department today announced that the percentage of illiteracy in the United States is 7.7 per cent, as compared with 65 per cent in Bulgaria, 60 in Portugal, 60 in Russia, 79 in Serbia and 58 in Spain.

The figures today caused a stir in view of the Burnett immigration bill, with its literacy test. Illiteracy in countries such as India, Guatemala and Egypt extends to 92 per cent, the announcement declared.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, strata Protina, Hull, E. via Halifax; Cameronia, Glasgow; Brasos, San Juan, etc.; Trives, Belize, etc.; Ancona, Philadelphia; Bermuda, Bermuda; Marken, Rotterdam and Port Talbot; St. Dunstan, Calcutta via Boston; Bowden, Immingham; Ocean, Rotterdam; Duca degli Abruzzi, Mediterranean ports; Mexico, Havana and Nassau.

SHIPPING NEWS

Completed at South Shields, only a few months ago, the British steamer Linkmore, Captain Bouh, arrived here today from Calcutta, on the first transatlantic trip recorded in the vessel's log. Cargo included heavy consignments of jute and gunnies, which will be discharged at B. & A. docks, East Boston. Net tonnage of the vessel is 2746, gross 4306, length 360.8 feet, beam 51 feet, and depth of hold 26 feet. W. Ruineiman & Co. of London are owners of the freighter. Adverse conditions were encountered at sea.

Coastwise shipping was delayed today by the blow along the coast. The steamer North Star was still in port at noon, although scheduled to sail at 9 a. m. Only a few passengers were aboard. Vessels were also late in arriving, all reporting adverse conditions outside.

Scarcity of fresh groundfish continues at the fish pier, and only two steam trawlers and three schooners were on hand for the opening of business today. Wholesale prices were even higher than quotations last week. Approximately 115,000 pounds haddock, 92,200 cod, 2200 pollock, 2600 hake and 5000 cusk were brought to the pier today. Arrivals: Str. Riple 43,700, Crest 31,900, South Matthew 37,600, Robert & Arthur 34,500, and Bay State 101,000. The Riple also had 2000 soles, 13,000 scrod, 400 halibut, the Crest 800 soles, 16,000 scrod, 40 halibut, 2000 skates, Robert & Arthur 200 halibut, and Bay State 600 halibut. Dealers prices: Haddock \$7.75 per hundredweight, steak cod \$12.50, market cod \$5.50, pollock \$7, large hake \$7.75, medium hake \$4.75, and cusk \$4.50.

No gill netters were reported at Gloucester today, and receipts of fish were confined to the catch of the schooner Hortense, the only arrival, which came from Georges shoal with 10,000 pounds salt, 10,000 fresh fish and 2000 halibut.

Filled with fruit and general cargo from Costa Rica and Cuba, the United Fruit Company's steamer Esparta, Capt. A. Mader, reached Long wharf today. Cargo included 25,000 stems of bananas, 12 crates pineapples, etc. The Esparta carries a delegation of Costa Rican merchants from Port Limon to Havana, but brought no passengers to Boston.

Notice is given by the United States department of lighthouses that Portland lightship will be replaced on its station at the approach to Portland harbor about Feb. 20. The relief lightship will then be withdrawn.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals
U. S. cruiser Des Moines, Blakely, Portsmouth, N. H.
Str. Linkmore (Br), Bouh, Calcutta.
Str. Esparta, Mader, Port Limon and Havana.
Str. Malden, Brown, Baltimore.
Str. Herman Winter, Crowell, New York.
Str. Ontario, Bond, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk.
Str. Wm. Chisholm, Pierce, Portland for Newport News.
Eastern Moon, Salem, twg brg W. L. Donohue, for New York.
Tug Mercury, Walls, Searsport, Me.
Tug Leader, Doane, Salem, twg brg Pocmo, for New York.
Schr Major Pickands, Pinkham, Portland for a coal port.
Cleared
Str. Prince George (Br), McKinnon, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str. City of Augusta, Munson, Savannah.
Str. Nantucket, McDorman, Baltimore via Newport News.
Str. H. F. Dimock, Crowell, New York.
Str. Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland.
Str. Algot (Rus), Johansson, Manchester.
Str. Sygna (Nor), Meyer, Sydney, C. B.

Sailings
U. S. cutter Gresham, Provincetown.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24—Arrd, str. Mississippi, London; Adriatic, Venice via Bermuda; Lord Charlemont, Las Palmas; Tantalus, Newport, E. Suwanee, Jacksonville via Savannah; Powhatan, Providence, and left on return.
Sld 23, str. Everett, Boston; M. E. Harper, do; 24, Kershaw, do; Primo, Taranto.
CHARLESTON, S. C. Jan. 23—Arrd str. Comanche, Jacksonville and left for Boston; Mohawk, New York and left for Jacksonville.
NORFOLK, Jan. 24—Arrd str. Strathblane, Tacoma, etc., for London; Portuguese Prince, Galveston for Havre; Norfolk, Providence.
Sld str. Suffolk, Boston; coastwise, Beverly.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24—Arrd str. Himalaya, Marseilles.
Sld from Port Eads, 24, str. British Monarch, Liverpool; Pd Occidente, New York; Hawk Head, Marseilles; Yrsa, Danish ports.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 24—Arrd, str. Percejan, Philadelphia, and left to return.
Sld, str. Lenape, New York; Calypso, Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 24—Arrd, str. Merimack, Jacksonville, and left for Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24—Arrd, str. Kronprinz Olaf, Baltimore; Pawnee, New York; South Point, London; Tottenham, Rio Janeiro; Benchy, Calcutta; Caterino, Fowey.

Arrd, at Delaware breakwater—schr Margaret B. Roper, Brunswick for New York; str. Conrad Mohr, from Bergen.

Fed out 24, str. Delaware, for New York; Quantic, for Savannah and Jacksonville; Cayahoga, for London; Roanoke, for Newport News; schr Ancona, for Naples and New York.

Sld, schr Chas A. Campbell, Norfolk.

T WHARF FISH MARKET EXPECTED TO OPEN SHORTLY

About Ten Dealers' Stores Probably Will Be Ready for Beginning of Business Feb. 8

About 10 dealers' stores are expected to be ready for the reopening of T wharf as a fish market. Business will begin Feb. 8, according to present plans, when a portion of the fishing fleet now using the state's \$3,000,000 fish pier at South Boston will land their deep-sea fares at the famous old Atlantic-avenue wharf.

Officials of the Producers Fish Company, organized to operate on T wharf, say that a majority of the fishing skippers now coming to Boston will discontinue landing their cargoes at the state pier, and will tie up at the old wharf farther up the harbor, nearer the center of business activities.

The Producers Fish Company is capitalized at \$50,000. It is incorporated with J. O. Richards, president; Oliver S. Hayward, treasurer, and Sylvester Whalen, secretary. It is said that the fishing masters are among the shareholders in the concern.

BOARD OF TRADE ELECTS

Relection of the present officers of the Brookline Board of Trade is expected at the annual meeting to be held tonight in the G. A. R. hall at the town hall at 8 o'clock. At the conclusion of the business session there will be an entertainment and luncheon. John E. Cousens has been president the past year.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings		
EASTBOUND		
Ancona, for Naples-Genoa.....	Jan. 25	25
Ausonia, for Glasgow.....	Jan. 25	25
Potadam, for Rotterdam.....	Jan. 25	25
Thyosmina, for London.....	Jan. 25	25
Baltic, for Liverpool.....	Jan. 27	27
Madonna, for Marseilles.....	Jan. 27	27
Canopic, for Gibraltar-Naples.....	Jan. 30	30
Cameronia, for Glasgow.....	Jan. 30	30
Duce, for Hamburg.....	Jan. 30	30
Genoa, for London.....	Jan. 30	30
Minneapolis, for London.....	Jan. 30	30
Chicago, for London and Portland.....	Jan. 30	30
Lustanla, for Liverpool.....	Jan. 30	30
WESTBOUND		
Sailings from Liverpool.....		
Haverford, for Philadelphia.....	Jan. 27	27
Adriatic, for New York.....	Jan. 27	27
Hesperian, for Philadelphia.....	Jan. 27	27
Orduna, for New York.....	Jan. 30	30
Philadelphia, for New York.....	Jan. 30	30
Canopic, for New York.....	Feb. 6	6
St. Louis, for New York.....	Feb. 6	6
Transylvania, for New York.....	Feb. 6	6
Vaderland, for Philadelphia.....	Feb. 9	9
Pomeranian, for Philadelphia.....	Feb. 9	9
Megantic, for New York.....	Feb. 10	10
Louisville, for New York.....	Feb. 10	10
St. Paul, for New York.....	Feb. 13	13
Baltic, for New York.....	Feb. 17	17
London, for New York.....	Feb. 17	17
Phoenicia, for New York.....	Feb. 20	20
New York, for New York.....	Feb. 20	20
Arabic, for New York.....	Feb. 24	24
Orduna, for New York.....	Feb. 24	24
Philadelphia, for New York.....	Feb. 24	24
Sailings from London		
Minneapolis, for New York.....	Jan. 28	28
Minneapolis, for New York.....	Feb. 1	1
Minneapolis, for New York.....	Feb. 1	1
Minneapolis, for New York.....	Feb. 1	1
Sailings from Glasgow		
Pomeranian, for Philadelphia.....	Feb. 6	6
Tuscany, for New York.....	Feb. 6	6
Ausonia, for New York.....	Feb. 13	13
Mongolian, for Portland.....	Feb. 13	13
Cameronia, for New York.....	Feb. 13	13
Canopic, for Philadelphia.....	Feb. 24	24
Sardinian, for Philadelphia.....	Feb. 24	24
Verdun, for Boston.....	Feb. 27	27
Sailings from Rotterdam		
New Amsterdam, for New York.....	Feb. 8	8
Potadam, for New York.....	Feb. 13	13
Rotterdam, for New York.....	Feb. 13	13
Rijndam, for New York.....	Feb. 27	27
Sailings from Havre		
Niagara, for New York.....	Jan. 25	25
Rochambeau, for New York.....	Jan. 30	30
Sailings from Genoa		
America, for New York.....	Jan. 26	26
Duca d'Aosta, for New York.....	Feb. 2	2
Stamperia, for New York.....	Feb. 9	9

OVERSEA MAIL DESPATCHES

Mail for—Italy, Bulgaria, Serbia, Roumania, Turkey, Switzerland and Greece, specially addressed for other destinations, except London, via Naples.
Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg and Netherlands, specially addressed for other destinations, via Rotterdam.
Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg and Turkey), West Asia and East India, specially addressed for Azores, via Liverpool.
Costa Rica, via Port Limon.
Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg and Turkey), West Asia and East India, specially addressed for Azores, via Liverpool.
Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, specially addressed for other destinations, via London.
Specially addressed for Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg and Turkey), West Asia and East India, via Havre.
Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, via Halifax.
Azores Islands, specially addressed for Italy, via Ponta Delgada.

Except parcel post, letters for Germany paid at the rate of 2 cents per ounce will be forwarded by this steamer.

Registered mail for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India closes Monday, Tuesday and Friday at 8:45 p. m.; for other countries mail closes 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland mail, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays) at 6:30 p. m.; also Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7:30 a. m.

St. John and Miquelon mail, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m. Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, and 7:30 a. m. Feb. 1 and 2.

Parcel post mail for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's.

Parcel post mail for Labrador can be forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mail for Cuba, mail to Florida, thence by steamer, closes daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m. Mail for Cuba, specially addressed, closes at Boston postoffice Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m.; forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York Thursday and Saturday.

Parcel post mail for Great Britain and Ireland closes Tuesday and Friday at 5 p. m.; Italy, Monday, Friday and Saturday at 6 p. m.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL FORWARDED OVERLAND DAIRY
Conveyed by steamship Via—Mail closes at Boston P. O.

Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines..... San Fran., Jan. 25, 6 p. m.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea and the Philippines..... San Fran., Jan. 25, 6 p. m.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea and the Philippines..... San Fran., Jan. 25, 6 p. m.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea and the Philippines..... San Fran., Jan. 25, 6 p. m.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea and the Philippines..... San Fran., Jan. 25, 6 p. m.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea and the Philippines..... San Fran., Jan. 25, 6 p. m.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea and the Philippines..... San Fran., Jan. 25, 6 p. m.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea and the Philippines..... San Fran., Jan. 25, 6 p. m.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea and the Philippines..... San Fran., Jan. 25, 6 p. m.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea and the Philippines..... San Fran., Jan. 25, 6 p. m.

Classified Advertisements

RATES: Display—1 to 12 lines, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 lines, per line, 12c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch. Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 12c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 12 lines to the inch.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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A School for Character Building
This school affords a thorough academic training for young people in all grades from kindergarten to college entrance. Small classes and a large faculty of college trained specialists make much individual work a valuable feature. Military drill, manual training, sewing, cooking and business courses. An ideal school for your boy or girl.
A Prospectus Will Be Mailed on Application
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SCHOOL INFORMATION

FREE Catalogs of all Boarding Schools (or camps) in U. S. Advice free. Want for girls or boys? American Schools Assn. write 1081 Times Building, New York, or 1831 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Short-Story Writing

A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure and writing of the short-story taught by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, for years Editor of Lippincott's. Over one hundred Home Study Courses under Dr. Esenwein's supervision. Brown, Gernall and leading colleges. 200-Page Catalog Free Today. The Home Correspondence School, Dr. Esenwein, Dept. 271, Springfield, Mass.

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A Magnificent Resort Hotel
Combining all the enjoyments, conveniences and facilities of Europe's leading resorts such as Aix, Vichy, Karlsruhe, Nauheim and Hargrath.

Hotel Chamberlin
OLD POINT COMFORT
Interesting booklet describing the hotel and its exceptional attractions and facilities sent upon request. Address: GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Box 152, Fortress Monroe, Va.

SALE OF ALLAN LINER NUMIDIAN IS ANNOUNCED

Announcement of the sale of the Allan line steamer Numidian, which has been in the Boston-Glasgow service for many years, was made today at the local office of the line. Among steamship interests this is taken to indicate the placing of larger and more modern steamships in the Boston service when conditions become normal again.

This sale is the second made by the Allan line within a few weeks, the other being the Livonian, built at Glasgow in 1881. The Numidian is reported to have been sold to a British concern, although buyers were not named or the price announced. The Parisian, formerly in the Boston service alternating with the Numidian, was sold some time ago.

Built at Glasgow in 1891, the Numidian had a gross tonnage of 4836 tons and a net tonnage of 3107.

WIRELESS NEWS

Notes—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lights: To Sabie Island, 460; Cape Race, N. F., 530; to Nantuxet South Shoal lightship, 125; from Ambrose Channel lightship, to Sabie Island, 193; to Nantuxet South Shoal lightship, 193; to Diamond Shoal lightship, 330.

SS Evelyn, San Francisco for New York, was 250 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p. m. Sunday.

SS Pastores, San Francisco for New York, was 303 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p. m. Sunday.

SS Santa Clara, San Francisco for New York, was 50 miles north of Colon at 8 p. m. Sunday.

SS Washington, Honolulu for New York, was 377 miles south of Delaware lightship at 8 p. m. Sunday.

SS Alamo, Mobile for New York, was 208 miles north of Jupiter at noon Sunday.

SS Rio Grande, San Francisco for New York, was 30 miles south of Frying Pan lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Cren, Savannah for New York, was 37 miles northeast of Frying Pan lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Cuba, Havana for New York, was 200 miles east of Progress at noon Sunday.

SS Secura, Veracruz for New York, was 110 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Sunday.

SS Cherokee, Georgetown for New York, was 280 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Sunday.

SS Pastores, Cristobal for New York, was 215 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p. m. Sunday.

SS Howick Hall, New Orleans for New York, passed Tortugas at 8 p. m. Sunday.

SS Algonquin, Puerto Plata for New York, was 225 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p. m. Sunday.

SS Nueces, Galveston for New York, was 640 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p. m. Sunday.

SS Zulia, Mayaguez for New York, was 1221 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Monterey, Cienfuegos for New York, was 14 miles southwest of Colorado Point at 7 p. m. Saturday.

SS Concho, Galveston for New York, was 300 miles east of Galveston bar at 7 p. m. Sunday.

SS Havana, Havana for New York, was 434 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville for New York, was 24 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Sunday.

SS Carolina, New York for San Juan, was 730 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Saturday.

SS Topila, New York for Tampico, was 14 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at 8 a. m. Sunday.

SS Laupausa, New York for Mobile, was 27 miles north of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Esperanza, New York for Santiago, was 377 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Creole, New York for New Orleans, was 296 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Sunday.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suite 311-311A Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Avenue; or to Chicago Office, Suite 1313 People's Gas Building, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

COACH RICE HAS ONLY THREE MEN LEFT FOR EIGHT

Columbia University Crew Coach Is Confronted With a Hard Problem to Develop Eight to Equal Last Year's

NEW YORK—With only three members of last year's championship eight available this year, Coach J. C. Rice of the Columbia University crew candidates is busy trying to develop new men to fill the vacant places in the varsity eight which will represent the blue and white in the championship event of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association on the Hudson river June 28 next.

That Coach Rice will find it a hard proposition developing a crew this year that will equal that of 1914 on the material at hand is admitted, but followers of the blue and white are confident that he will develop an eight that will be able to make a strong showing. A new stroke must be developed and practically all of the eight will have to come from the junior squad of last season. In years past Coach Rice has started out the season with an untrained and comparatively small squad of oarsmen and started college circles with a wonderful eight, ready by the time the spring races roll around, and it is fair to assume that he will do a similar feat this year.

With the exception of Robinson, the oarsmen from the two freshmen eights of 1915 and 1916, both of which finished last in the freshmen races at Poughkeepsie, were developed into the junior eight last year and they finished second against all the other eights in the intercollegiate regatta.

The graduation of C. J. McCarthy, who stroked the winning eight, and Capt. Irving Hadsell, who rowed at No. 7, are the most serious losses. They were two of the best oarsmen who ever sat in a Columbia shell. Stedford Pitt is another splendid oarsman who is lost to the crew this year, and the strength and determination found in Rothwell will be hard to fill.

Bratton, who rowed at No. 6; Sanborn, who rowed at No. 4, and Naumer, who rowed at bow, are the three veterans eligible this year. Bratton was one of the strongest men in the eight, weighing 180 pounds, and there is no question but Coach Rice will place him back in the waist of the shell this season. Naumer is a good oarsman, and obtained his seat at bow last season purely on his merits, as evidenced after a long tryout against Cronenberg for the position. It is highly probable that Naumer will be moved further down in the boat this year, and Cronenberg will get his place at bow.

Who is to be the stroke of the eight is the biggest question to the undergraduates. Former Captain Hadsell predicts that Frank McCarthy will find a way to get back in his old position this spring, but positive denials by McCarthy seem to indicate otherwise. The two logical men for the position as pace-maker of the eight are Meyers, who stroked the junior boat last season, and Sanborn, who stroked the 1915 freshmen crew, was No. 2 in the varsity four of 1913, and held down the place at No. 4 in the varsity of 1914.

Graduate Manager Harry Fisher has arranged three races for the varsity. Early in May Columbia will meet Princeton and Pennsylvania in their annual triangular race over the Carnegie cup course for the Childs' cup. On Decoration day all three Columbia crews will row in the Harlem regatta.

THREE MATCHES FRIDAY IN CHESS LEAGUE TOURNEY

Three matches are scheduled to be played Friday in the Metropolitan Chess League championship tournament, and the teams will meet as follows: Boston Chess Club vs. Wells Memorial, Y. M. C. U. vs. Harvard and Technology vs. Tufts College. At the present time the Boston Chess Club has a good lead in the race, having won all four matches played, with a game score of 20 victories and 4 losses.

Wells Memorial is in second place, although it holds the honor by half a point over the Y. M. C. U. Wells has won 11 games and lost 7, while the Y. M. C. U. players have won 10½ games and lost 7½. The standing of the teams in the league follows:

Matches	Won	Lost	Games	Won	Lost
Chess	4	0	20	4	7
Wells	2	1	11	7	7
Union	2	1	10½	7½	13
Bay State	1½	2½	11	13	7
Technology	1½	1½	5	7	7
Harvard	0	2	2½	9½	12
Tufts	0	2	0	12	

HOT SPRINGS ALL READY FOR TEAMS

HOT SPRINGS—The business men of Hot Springs, Ark., have notified Barney Dreyfuss that Whittington park, where the Pittsburgh Nationals will train, has been fitted to the highest degree of major league excellence. Dreyfuss is partial to Hot Springs because there he is safe from the interference on the part of Federal league scouts.

A court injunction prevents agents of the independents operating in Hot Springs.

BIRMINGHAM IS WINNER IN THE ENGLISH SERIES

Its Defeat of Glossop in the Second Division Is the Surprising Feature of Saturday's Play

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—In Saturday's league football the most surprising result was Birmingham's defeat of Glossop in the second division of the league by 11 goals to 1. In the first division Notts County, at the bottom of the table, defeated Oldham Athletic at the top of the table, by 2 goals to 1 while Manchester City also playing at home defeated Bolton Wanderers by 2 goals to 1. Manchester City and Oldham Athletic are now equal in regards to points, but the City with a superior goal average again head the table. Tottenham Hotspur were beaten at home by Burnley 3 goals to 1 while Chelsea drew with Middlesbrough 2 goals all.

In the second division Derby County drew with Fulham by 1 goal all, while the Arsenal beat Stockport County 3 goals to 1. Preston North End and Bury drew in a non-scoring game.

Leading teams in this division are now Derby, Birmingham, Arsenal and Huddersfield Town. Willwall in the Southern league was defeated by Southampton, 4 goals to 2, while Reading, the leaders of the league, only drew with Watford at 1 goal all. West Ham beat Portsmouth 4 goals to 3, and Brighton beat Cardiff City, 2 goals to 1. The leading teams in the league are now Reading, Millwall, West Ham and Brighton.

In the replayed cup tie of the first round Southend United beat Bristol Rovers, 3 goals to 0. The second round of the cup takes place next Saturday.

ATHLETIC NOTES

The Yale varsity hockey team defeated Cornell Saturday, 4 goals to 2.

The West Point basketball team defeated Swarthmore College Saturday, 29 points to 13.

The Cornell varsity basketball team defeated Yale Saturday at Ithaca, N. Y., 27 points to 25.

The Harvard varsity hockey team won its second game from Princeton Saturday, 5 goals to 1.

The Princeton varsity basketball team defeated the University of Pennsylvania Saturday 28 points to 17.

The Phillips Andover Academy swimming team defeated the Yale freshmen Saturday, 23 points to 21.

The West Point Academy hockey team defeated the seventh regiment of New York Saturday, 3 goals to 0.

The Dartmouth College varsity basketball team defeated Wesleyan University Saturday by a score of 33 to 14.

The Yale varsity fencing team won its dual meet with Springfield Training school Saturday by 5 bouts to 2.

The First Corps Cadets won their first basketball game Saturday, defeating company G of Lowell 24 points to 3.

The Worcester Academy swimming team defeated the Harvard varsity in a dual meet Saturday, 36 points to 20.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute defeated St. Lawrence University at basketball Saturday by a score of 24 to 16.

Frank Whitaker of South Bend, Ind., has been elected captain of the Indiana University football eleven for next fall.

Leo Handy of the Brookline High school established a new 100-yard record for the Brookline tank Saturday covering the distance in 59s.

The Yale varsity swimming team defeated the Montreal A. A. team Saturday in a dual meet at New Haven, 29 points to 19. Yale also won the water polo game, 8 goals to 0.

J. J. Eller of the Irish-American A. C. of New York made a new record for 120-yard hurdles at the Brooklyn, N. Y., College games Saturday of 14s. The former record was 142-5s. and was made by himself.

S. A. Huntley, national doubles champion, won the eighth annual midwinter handicap trap shooting tournament at Pinehurst, N. C., Saturday, with a clean cut 95 and shooting from the 23-yard limit. David Wardsworth, 3d, of Auburn, N. Y., a 17-year man was second with 94.

The features of the coast artillery corps indoor games of Saturday was the winning of the Harvard-Technology relay race by Harvard when W. J. Ringham, the last Crimson runner, beat out his opponent by about two inches, and the victory of T. J. Halpin in the Pfaff trophy race.

New York defeated Philadelphia at New York Saturday in the second of their intercity doubles racquet matches. G. M. Heckscher and J. C. Waterbury defeated R. K. Cassett and C. S. Bromley in the second match 15-10, 15-5, 15-3, 15-9, while Stanley Mortimer and C. C. Pell defeated J. W. Wear and Wilson Potter in the first match: 9-15, 15-6, 15-8, 15-12, 15-8. The first games of the series were played in Philadelphia, and resulted in a victory for each city.

CHAMPIONSHIPS CLAY TARGETS AT TRAVERS ISLAND

New York Athletic Club Will Again Manage the National Event, the Dates Arranged Being April 30 and May 1

NEW YORK—April 30 and May 1 are the dates that have been selected for the tenth annual competition for the clay target amateur championship of America by the committee of the New York Athletic Club, which annually has the management of the affair in charge. As usual, the shoot will take place on the Travers island grounds of the club. The contestants are expected to bring together all the noted amateur target shooters of the country, including Woolfolk Henderson of Lexington, Ky., winner of the national amateur championship, as well as the great national handicap, the premier event in the shooting world, last year.

Two hundred targets will be shot at each day, the contest on Friday being in the nature of a preliminary run for honors, with five trophies for the several events. Saturday will be the day for the decision of the amateur championship, and there will be 10 trophies to be shot for on that day, including the chief honor.

On the same day the interclub five men team race will be shot. This will be under novel arrangements, for, instead of naming a team of five men who will be compelled to represent the clubs which may enter, the clubs will have the privilege of selecting from the scores the five highest made by members as the team score, and the award will be made on that selection.

Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Wilmington, Pittsburgh and Chicago are expected to have teams in competition for this prize under these unusual conditions. There will be a suitable gold medal for each member of the team. There are to be special prizes for the longest continuous run at the traps in the two days, for the highest average, and for the high scores at each of the four traps.

Shooting at all the events will be at 16 yards, any standard load allowed. As shooting is to begin each day at 8:30, the club has decided to extend to all entrants the courtesies of the clubhouse during the two days' meeting.

TO TEND BANQUET TO EVERETT HIGH FOOTBALL TEAM

Everett high school's football squad, which won the Suburban league, state and interstate high school championships last fall, are to be tendered a complimentary banquet Feb. 10 by the citizens of Everett, probably in the state armory. Former Mayor Charles Bruce, F. K. Robbins and George Nichols have been selected as a committee to complete arrangements for the estimation.

At the assembly of the school this morning blue sweaters and the football "E's" were awarded the football team. Those receiving them were Trowbridge, H. Bond, E. Morrison, Pontefract, Goff, E. Johnson, Davis, K. Johnson, Hansen, Fitzgerald, J. Cannell, R. Bond, Greene, Marshall, Wehrmer, Dutton and E. Cannell, the latter being the student manager.

PICKUPS
President Gaffney is expected to come to Boston today or tomorrow.

The Detroit Americans have released Pitcher Betsill and Outfielder Carleton.

Pitcher Rufus Gilbert has signed a contract to manage the Terre Haute club for this year.

It is reported that the Federal league is after Pitcher Reulbach of the Brooklyn Nationals.

Outfielder Crawford of the Detroit Americans has made no less than 2031 hits in the last 10 years.

H. C. Pietz, the former major league player, has signed a contract to umpire in the Central league next summer.

Milton Stock, the third baseman of the New York Nationals traded to Philadelphia, is considering going over to the Federal league.

President Boatwright of the Virginia league has notified President Barrow of the International league of the transfer of Richmond to the latter organization.

Capitalists of St. John, N. B., are considering the purchase of the Lowell, New England league franchise and putting a club in the first named city this summer.

The Portland Club of the Pacific Coast league has traded Outfielder Ryan, formerly with the Cleveland Americans, to the Salt Lake City team of the same organization.

Will Paul S. Des Jardien, the University of Chicago all-round athlete, succeeded in getting a no-hit, no-run game to his credit as a member of the Chicago Nationals? He is one of the few college pitchers who have ever done it in an intercollegiate championship game.

HUTCHINS MEETS TOWNSEND TODAY IN SQUASH PLAY

Match in the First Round of Championship Tournament Is Carried Over From Saturday

Play in the first round of the championship tournament of the Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association will be finished today on the courts of the Boston Athletic Association, when Constantine Hutchins, present champion, meets R. S. Townsend in a match carried over from Saturday. Thirteen matches in the preliminary and first rounds were played Saturday, and the greater majority of the results were expected. W. A. Carl of the B. A. A. was forced to default his match to R. C. Bray of Newton Center when the score stood 12 to 8 in favor of Bray.

The victory of H. Plimpton of B. A. A. over H. V. Greenough of the Harvard Club was the only surprise. The match went five games, the B. A. A. player winning after the third game had been set and was won by Greenough, 17 to 16, H. C. Clarke of the Tennis and Racquet Club also had to play five games to beat C. C. Peabody of the Union Boat Club.

H. Kellogg of the Harvard Club had a five-game match with T. B. Plimpton of B. A. A. before he won. F. M. Burnham of the Tennis and Racquet Club was another victor who was compelled to play the full number of games before securing a victory from A. L. Devenis, Jr., of the Harvard Club. The summary:

PRELIMINARY AND FIRST ROUNDS
R. C. Bray, Newton Center, defeated W. A. Carl, B. A. A., 8-16, 12-8, default.
N. W. Cabot, Tennis and Racquet, defeated J. R. Russell, Tennis and Racquet, 15-12, 15-6, 15-6.
M. Bartlett, Tennis and Racquet, defeated F. I. Emery, Harvard, 16-6, 15-17, 15-3.
H. Plimpton, B. A. A., defeated H. V. Greenough, Harvard, 7-15, 15-7, 16-17, 16-12, 15-11.
H. C. Clarke, Tennis and Racquet, defeated C. C. Peabody, Union Boat Club, 15-12, 17-14, 8-16, 12-15, 18-14.
H. A. Gidney, B. A. A., defeated G. Hayward, Harvard Club, 15-8, 18-14, 16-6.
H. W. Read, B. A. A., defeated A. L. Devenis, Jr., Harvard Club, 15-17, 15-16, 16-18, 18-17, 15-12.
R. A. Powers, B. A. A., defeated C. O. Wellington, B. A. A., 16-9, 15-4, 9-16, 16-14.
C. Frothingham, Jr., Harvard Club, defeated T. B. Plimpton, B. A. A., 8-15, 9-15, 17-15, 18-17, 15-13.
E. A. Andrews, Newton Center, defeated F. W. Burton, Harvard Club, 16-11, 16-9, 16-18, 16-4.

MANAGER MACK PLANS CHANGE IN SPRING TRAINING

PHILADELPHIA—Manager Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics plans an innovation in spring training this year as the club will not have a strictly Yonigan team in practice, but will have two nines, one of which will be built around Third Baseman Baker and First Baseman McInnes and the other team will have for its nucleus Shortstop Barry and Second Baseman Lajoie. Connie Mack's squad will go to Jacksonville, Fla., the training ground, by water and is due there March 1.

The Baker-McInnes combination will play the Chicago Nationals at Tampa March 9, 10 and 11; the Philadelphia Nationals at St. Petersburg March 12 and 13; Louisville at Lakeland March 15 and 16; Chicago Nationals at Jacksonville March 17, 18 and 19; and Jacksonville at Jacksonville March 20 and 27. The team will then come north, playing at Columbia, S. C., April 1; Richmond April 2 and 3; Raleigh, April 5; and Winston-Salem April 6.

The Barry-Lajoie team will play at Jacksonville March 9 to 16, Brooklyn will be played at Dayton, Fla., March 27 and 28. On April 2 this team will play at Columbia, S. C., Asheville April 3; Cleveland American Association at Asheville, April 5; Charlotte April 6; Raleigh April 7.

FARRELL STILL OWNS NEW YORK AMERICAN CLUB

NEW YORK—That Frank Farrell and his associates still own the New York American league baseball club is the substance of an admission made by Col. J. J. Ruppert, Jr., when questioned Saturday night about the assertion made in Chicago by Capt. T. L. Huston, his associate, to the effect that they had only an option on the club.

"It is true that we have not yet taken over the club," said Colonel Ruppert. "We intend, however, to complete the deal on Saturday, when all the stock will be turned over to us free of all incumbrances."

Jan. 7 it was announced that the final details of the transfer of the club had been completed, Colonel Ruppert and Captain Huston assuming control with the passing of the stock by Frank Farrell, the former executive head of the club.

IOWA STATE IS AGAIN HIGH IN COLLEGE SHOOT

WASHINGTON—Results of the second week's matches between college rifle clubs for the national championship are announced as follows:

Class A—Michigan Agricultural College, 970, vs. Cornell University, 964; West Virginia University, 962, vs. University of Illinois, 943; Iowa State University, 971, vs. United States naval academy, 946; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 966, vs. Washington State College, 947; University of Minnesota, 939, vs. Purdue University, 928; University of California, 945, vs. Northwick University, 947.

BOSTON A. A. IS STILL LEADING HOCKEY SERIES

Unicorn Seven Shows Championship Form in Its First Amateur Hockey Title Game in the New York Rink

AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING	Won	Lost	Pts	W
Boston A. A.	2	0	1.000	
St. Nicholas H. C.	2	1	.667	
Irish-American A. C.	1	1	.500	
Crescent A. C.	1	2	.333	
Hockey Club	0	2	.000	

The Boston Athletic Association hockey team continues to hold first place in the Amateur Hockey Club championship series of 1915 and the fast Unicorn seven today looks more like the ultimate winner of the championship title than ever before, following its one-sided victory over the Crescent Athletic Club at New York Saturday by a score of 8 goals to 3.

Much interest was taken in last Saturday's game as it was the first time that the B. A. A. had ever played a championship game on the St. Nicholas rink. As this rink is smaller than that of the Boston Arena it was expected that the B. A. A. men would not show up to as good advantage there as in their home grounds. That this was unfounded was shown by the game the B. A. A. played. Coach Winsor used Hicks and Clifford in his lineup instead of Hutchinson and Hopkins, as the first named had had more experience playing in New York, and his change proved a wise move as Hicks scored no less than four goals, enough to win the game.

St. Nicholas Skating Club is still the most serious rival to the Boston club, and the title holders of 1914 are by no means out of the running, as they will again meet the Boston A. A., and next time on the New York rink, which should give them a slight advantage. This game is scheduled to be the last in the series, and it looks as if this would keep the question of the final winner of the title open until the very last.

Irish-American A. C. and the Crescent A. C. are the chief competitors for third place with Crescent a slight favorite, as it has already won from the Irish-American, while the latter team secured its lone victory from the Hockey Club of New York, a team which has yet to win its first championship game.

Baker continues to lead the individual scorers with 7 goals to his credit. He has taken part in three games, which gives him an average of 2-1-3 goals to the game. Hallock of the Crescent A. C. and Hicks of the B. A. A. are tied for second place with 4 goals each, but as the Boston player has taken part in only one game, his average is better than any player in the league. The record follows:

INDIVIDUAL RECORDS	Goals
Baker, St. Nicholas S. C.	7
Hallock, Crescent A. C.	4
Hicks, Boston A. A.	4
Klemmer, Irish-American A. C.	3
McGrath, Irish-American A. C.	3
Clifford, Boston A. A.	3
Brown, St. Nicholas S. C.	2
Hutchinson, Boston A. A.	2
Crovet, Crescent A. C.	2
McCarthy, Irish-American A. C.	1
Smith, Hockey Club of New York	1
MacDonald, Hockey Club of New York	1
Ellis, Crescent A. C.	1
Hopkins, Boston A. A.	1
Abrahams, Irish-American A. C.	1
Martin, Crescent A. C.	1
Osmond, Boston A. A.	1
Osmond, Boston A. A.	1
Cox, St. Nicholas S. C.	1
Smart, Boston A. A.	1

PERFECT SCORES IN EVERY EVENT AT LONG ISLAND

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I.—Some of the most remarkable trap shooting ever witnessed at an amateur club on the north shore of Long Island was performed Saturday afternoon at the traps of the Port Washington Club. In all of the events perfect scores were returned, necessitating a shoot-off in every event on the card.

L. B. Smull broke 96 out of a total of 100 targets at which he shot. He demolished 74 of the first 75 at which he aimed. Smull began by breaking 25 of the first string of 25 in the regular weekly event. D. S. Cornwall also broke 25, and with his handicap allowance C. E. Hyde also had a full score. Smull won the shoot-off. On his second string in the monthly cup competition Smull broke 24, and with a handicap of 1 had a perfect score. Hyde broke the 25 in this event, and C. M. Prankard and C. L. Thompson, with their handicap allowances also tied in the event. In the shoot-off Hyde won.

In the third string for the yearly cup Smull and Thompson each broke 25, and with their handicaps included Hyde and D. S. Cornwall tied with them, Thompson winning the shoot-off.

The last event was a special handicap at 25 targets. D. S. Cornwall, C. M. Prankard, and C. L. Thompson tied with full scores, but it was too dark to permit a shoot-off. Smull broke 22 in this string.

PENN BASEBALL MEN CALLED OUT

PHILADELPHIA—Manager Huston of the University of Pennsylvania varsity baseball team is scheduled to issue a call today for all candidates to report for spring-winter practise. Candidates for the battery position have been practising for some days under Coach R. A. Thomas.

WEST POINT NINE HAS 21 GAMES ON 1915 SCHEDULE

Cadets to Open Their Season March 31 With N. Y. University, Close With Annapolis

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The West Point academy baseball schedule for 1915 has been announced and there are 21 games down on the card, the first of which will take place March 31 between the Cadets and New York University. Colgate and Notre Dame, teams which have been crossing bats with the Cadets rather regularly in recent years, are conspicuously absent from the schedule this spring.

Seton Hall and St. John's College will come here for the first time, and other prominent games for the Cadets will be the contests with Harvard, Georgetown, Penn State, and Annapolis academy. The latter game is the one big event on the Army's schedule, and will be played here on May 29.

Indoor work will be begun in a few weeks under the direction of Cadet Merrill, captain of the Army nine this year. Nicklin, who has coached the Cadets for the past five years, will return to take up his duties with the team March 1. Lieut. J. G. Taylor is the baseball representative and Cadet J. C. H. Williams of Maryland is team manager. The schedule:

March 31, New York University.
April 8, Dickinson; 7, Stevens; 10, Rutgers; 14, Lafayette; 17, Harvard; 21, Seton Hall; 24, Lehigh; 28, Swarthmore.
May 1, Georgetown; 5, Penn State; 8, Washington, and Lee University; 12, Holy Cross; 15, Fordham; 19, St. John's College; 22, Springfield Training School; 26, Villanova; 29, Navy; 31, Seventh Regiment.
June 2, Syracuse; 5, Catholic University.

COUNCIL FAILS TO CONFIRM THE FOOTBALL COACH

HANOVER, N. H.—A discussion of Dartmouth's football coaching next fall, the ratification of the schedule, rules for awarding baseball insignia and a refusal to reinstate one of the Green's star baseball men were the results of the athletic council meeting held yesterday.

Contrary to expectations, no confirmation was issued concerning the reappointment of F. W. Cavanaugh as football coach. No announcement was made as to when the Dartmouth council would again convene to settle this matter of paramount interest for next fall.

Fletcher Lowe '15, of South Essex, Mass., veteran from future participation in the game at Dartmouth by a ruling of the council. According to its constitution, playing gratuitously with a professional nine gives the council grounds for refusing to reinstate Lowe, although he received no money for playing with the Beverly team last summer.

Besides ratifying the football schedule, the only other action taken by the council was to rule that all basketball men playing four full halves in any league game should receive insignia.

POLO PRACTISE ON AIKEN FIELD TODAY

AIKEN, S. C.—Polo practise matches will begin today on the polo field of the W. C. Whitney track here, and the lineup will include Thomas Hitchcock, Alexander Brown, Robert Bullock and Fred Haines, playing against Harold Hayes, R. Allison, Walter Phelps and Arthur Iselin.

BASEBALL FANS AWAIT DECISION OF JUDGE LANDIS

Federal League Closes Its Suit Against Organized Baseball Before United States District Court With Arguments

CHICAGO—Followers of professional baseball are now awaiting with much interest the decision of Judge K. M. Landis in regard to the suit brought by the Federal league against the national commission, and the National and American leagues popularly known as the national agreement. It is expected that he will announce his decision within the next 20 days.

Final argument on the motion was made by E. E. Gates of Indianapolis for the Federal league and the court then granted the defendants 20 days in which to file answers to the original bill of complaint. Should the court grant or deny the temporary injunction asked, the case will be tried later on its merits.

Mr. Gates, summing up the case for the plaintiff, charged that the defendants constituted a monopoly in restraint of trade and commerce; referred to the others in support of the involuntary charge, and dwelt on the workings of the reserve and 10-day clauses.

The final day's argument left unsettled the question of the court's jurisdiction, and the other phases of the case which the defense hopes may result in a victory for its side.

Statements concerning contracts brought about a lively discussion in which practically every lawyer connected with the case took part. The Federal league attorneys charged that in order to see whether the Walter Johnson, Wingo and Caldwell contracts with organized ball clubs contained the same wording as others, they had asked that the defendants produce them; but the latter had not done so. The defendants said they would not like to show the contracts since they would reveal the salaries paid and that any way they were outside the jurisdiction. Finally Judge Landis drew out the statement that their contents were the same as the rest.

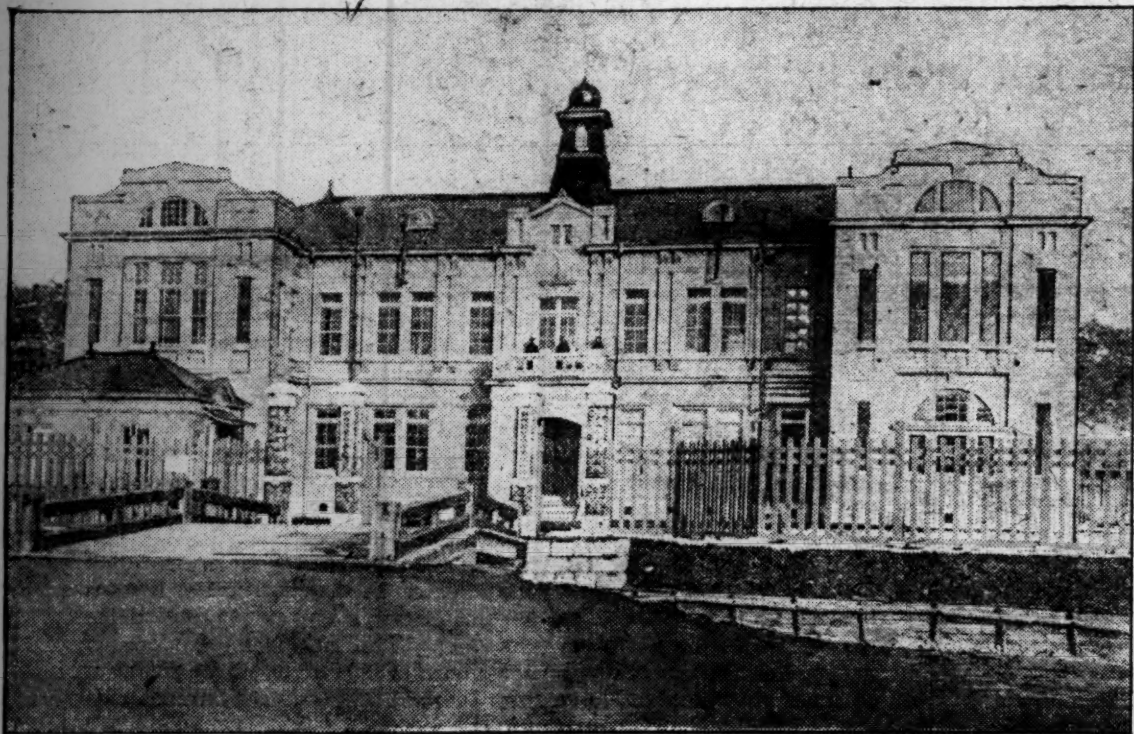
In support of the jurisdiction of the court so far as the question of interstate commerce is concerned, Mr. Meyers cited the exclusive contract between one of the major leagues, and a telegraph company, the transportation of bats and balls, and the traveling, under orders from the leagues, of the umpires.

To the charge that the plaintiff had no direct interest in the case, Mr. Meyers answered by referring to the territorial rules of the National agreement.

Mr. Gates made a fervid argument in refutation of the charge of entering court with "unclean hands." He cited the Marquand case to show that his clients practiced fair play. He said that the first question asked by the Federal when the Cantillon peace proposition was made indicated their desire for reform in organized baseball. This question was, "Is the 'draft' to be eliminated?" Gates asserted. President Gilmore, he said, has insisted that any treaty of peace must include full protection for players and umpires.

ANTI LOBBY BILL PASSED

THE HOME FORUM



Central Laboratory at Keijo, Chosen (Korea)

Chosen, long known as Korea, the hermit nation, has a history that reaches far back into the centuries. The story is that when the Yin dynasty of China fell in 1122 B. C. Ki Tse, a sage who was one of the ministers of the Emperor, chose rather to expatriate himself than to serve under the conquering dynasty, and with 5000 followers, migrated to the mountainous peninsula lying toward the rising sun. He named the land Chosen, the Land of Morning Splendor, or the Land of Morning Radiance. This name, best loved of the natives, and never relinquished in their speech, has now been restored and made official.

Chosen had commercial intercourse with Egypt and Arabia centuries before the Christian era and was the earliest influence in the civilization and education of Japan.

During the fifth century the country reached a high degree of development in civilization and literature, but it was within closed and vigorously defended walls. So unknown was Korea to the world in the seventeenth century that maps of the period display the figure of an elephant upon its site, according to the custom of cartographers when desiring to indicate that nothing was known of a land. In 1653 some Dutch sailors wrecked on its shores escaped to Japan from the captivity in which they were held, but their accounts of the

country, where they spent several years, were not published until they appeared in Pinkerton's voyages, a century and a half later. British, French and Spanish navigators essayed from time to time to land and explore the mysterious country, but it is said that not one of them ever slept off of his ship, the most they accomplished being to leave uncomplimentary names scattered about upon capes and islands, commemorative of the decidedly inhospitable attitude they had encountered.

From earliest times the King of Korea was a vassal of the Emperor of China, and for many centuries the conflict was waged between China and Japan for the possession of the peninsula, until Japan, having emerged as the dominant oriental power, first announced a protectorate, and then, in 1910, annexed Korea, the Emperor of China ceding, by treaty, all rights of sovereignty. Korea, or Chosen, is now an integral part of the empire of Japan, and the Government-General has done and is doing a great deal for the betterment of the economic, judicial and educational conditions of the country.

The Koreans have been farmers for 40 centuries; their chief crops being pulse, rice, wheat, oats, millet, sorghum and cotton, the climate of the southern part of the peninsula being almost like that of South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi in the United States, and the northern part like that of Wisconsin.

In the readjustment that followed annexation, the central laboratory at Keijo (Seoul) was established for the purpose of investigating agricultural and mineral products, and conducting experiments

in applied industries, such as dyeing, weaving and ceramics. An industrial school already in operation was taken over as one of its departments. It is intended also to develop the art of sericulture.

From "The Coral Insect"

Ye bind the deep with your secret zone,—
The ocean is sealed and the surge a stone;
Fresh wreaths from the coral pavement spring,
Like the terraced pride of Assyria's king;
The turf looks green where the breakers rolled;
O'er the whirlpool ripens the rind of gold;
The sea-sashed isle is the home of men,
And mountains eke where the wave hath been.
—Mrs. Sigourney.

Lowell on Chaucer

"His best tales," writes Lowell, in his affectionate essay on Chaucer, "run on like one of our inland rivers, sometimes hastening a little, and turning upon themselves in eddies that dimple, without retarding the current; sometimes loitering smoothly while here and there a quiet thought, a tender feeling, a pleasant image, a golden-hearted verse, opens quietly as a water lily, to float on the surface without breaking it into ripple. He prattles inadvertently away and all the while like the princess in the story, lets fall a pearl at every other word."

Edward Everett as Harvard Poet

The Phi Beta Kappa poem at Harvard in 1812 was written by Edward Everett, afterward eminent statesman and orator, whose polished, classic manner never deviated from the strictest formality. It is interesting to compare his finished oratory with the product of his pen upon the few occasions when it took to verse, as for instance when in long-drawn rhyme he here deplored the lack of poets in America, and sang artlessly of those he described in her future. He thought one reason that America's sons did not poetize in her praise was because of the awkward names they had to weave into their verse.

"When the warm bard his country's worth would tell
To Mas-sa-chu-setts' length his lines must swell;
Would he the gallant tales of war rehearse
'Tis graceful Bunker fills the polished verse;
Sings he, dear land, those lakes and streams of thine,
Some mild Mem-phre-ma-gog murmurs in his line,
Some A-mer-i-cog-gin dashes by his way,
Or smooth Con-nect-i-cut softens in his lay;
Would he one verse of easy movement frame,
The map will meet him with a hopeless name;
Nor can his pencil sketch one perfect act,
But vulgar history mocks him with a fact."

Yet he saw brighter days ahead, when poetry in America should surmount all these obstacles, and his prophecy, now that the century has rolled around has been fulfilled probably quite beyond his jejune imagination. He proceeds:

"But yet, in soberer mood, the time shall rise,
When bards will spring beneath our native skies,

Where whispering forests murmur notes of praise;
And headlong streams their voice in concert raise.

Where sounds each anthem but the human tongue
And nature blooms, unrivaled, but unsung.

Haste, happy times, when through these wide domains
Shall sound a concert of harmonious strains;
Through all the clime the softening notes be spread,

Sung in each grove and in each hamlet read.

Thus each successive age surpass the old.
With happier bards to hail it than foretold,
While Poesy's star shall, like the circling sun,
Its orbit finish where it first begun."

The Meeting of Cimabue and Giotto

"Most of our readers know the story of Cimabue's first meeting with Giotto, then a child of ten. How," we read in "Miss Owen's Schools of Mediaeval Christendom," "passing through Ves-pignano on his way to Bologna, Cimabue beheld a shepherd boy steered on the ground, drawing one of the sheep of his flock, with a flint, on the rock. Cimabue, marveling at the boy's skill, asked him his name. 'I am called Giotto,' said the child, 'and my father's name is Bondone.' And then Cimabue asked the boy if he would go home with him and learn to be an artist, and the father, being very poor, gladly gave permission. So to Cimabue's home he went as an adopted son, and there learnt all that the master knew, and having grown to manhood, took his place forever, when just twenty years of age, among the immortal painters of Italy."

Visiting Iceland at the time of the festival held in honor of the first visit of its sovereign lord, the King of Denmark, Bayard Taylor describes the famous Logberg, or Hill of the Law, where the Althing or Popular Assembly of Iceland was held for nearly nine hundred years.

"History states that when the independent chiefs who first took up the habitable part of Iceland found it necessary to unite and form a superior government for all, they had some difficulty in selecting a suitable spot for their deliberations. In the year 930, Thingvalla was finally chosen, and no other spot, certainly, could have invested the Althing with such an air of awe and solemnity. The great lava plain of Thingvalla (or in Icelandic, Thingvellir) is rent by deep, tremendous fissures, in a general direction from north to south. One of these, on the eastern edge of the valley, forms almost an island, attached to the main mass of rock by a narrow natural bridge. It is about three hundred yards long, but not more than sixty or seventy feet wide at the broadest

Origin of the London Stock Exchange

The London Stock Exchange began its career, the Daily Chronicle (London) tells us, in a coffeehouse on Cornhill in the early years of the eighteenth century. A number of those who jobbed in government consols and other shares used to meet at "Old Jonathan's," on Cornhill, and in 1773, after their resort had been rebuilt, resolved to call the place "The Stock Exchange," and forthwith induced the proprietor to set that title above his door. The members paid a small subscription, and drew up rules, though daily admission could be obtained by outsiders at sixpence a time. In 1802 when the membership had grown to 500, the exchange erected a new home for itself in Chapel court, at a cost of £20,000, and became the recognized institution for the control of the stock market.

Sir Walter Scott's Grandfather

Sir Walter Scott in his brief memoir of his early years gives an interesting anecdote concerning his grandfather, Robert Scott, who, having abandoned the sea as a means of livelihood, was left to shift for himself by his father. Sir Walter writes:

"His chief and relative, Mr. Scott of Harden, gave him a lease of the farm of Sandy-Knowe, comprehending the rocks in the centre of which Smallholm or Sandy-Knowe Tower is situated. He took for his shepherd an old man called Hogg, who willingly lent him, out of respect to his family, his new farm, with about £30, to stock the new farm. With this sum, which it seems was at the time sufficient for the purpose, the master and servant set off to purchase a stock of sheep at Whitton-Tryste, a fair held on a hill near Wooler in Northumberland. The old shepherd went carefully from drove to drove, till he found a hirsle likely to answer their purpose, and then returned to tell his master to come up and conclude the bargain. But what was his surprise to see him galloping a mettled hunter about the race-course, and to find he had expended the whole stock in this extraordinary purchase!"

Moses's bargain of the green spectacles did not strike more dismay into the Vicar of Wakefield's family, than my grandfather's rashness into the poor old shepherd. The thing, however, was irretrievable, and they returned without the sheep. In the course of a few days, however, my grandfather, who was one of the best horsemen of his time, attended John Scott of Harden's hounds on this same horse, and displayed him to such advantage that he sold him for double the original price. The farm was now stocked in earnest, and the rest of my grandfather's career was that of successful industry."

A Corner of Venice

"My garden stretches down to the Grand Canal, closed at the end with a pavilion," writes John Addington Symonds in "A Venetian Medley." "My sitting-room and bed-room face the southern sun. There is a canal below, crowded with gondolas, and across its bridge the whole folk of San Vio come and go the whole day long—men in blue shirts with enormous hats, and jackets slung on their left shoulder; women in kerchiefs of orange and crimson. Bareheaded they sit upon the parapet, dangling their feet above the rising tide." He tells of how barges take up their station at the neighboring steps, and of the bustle which is aroused when a barge arrives from S. Erasmo, the island of the market-gardens.

"It is piled," he goes on, "with gourds and pumpkins, cabbage and tomatoes, pomegranates and pears—a pyramid of gold and green and scarlet. Brown men lift the fruit aloft, and women bending from the pathway bargain for it." "Across the canal, or more correctly the Rio, opens a wide grass-grown court. It is lined on the right hand by a row of poor dwellings swarming with gondoliers' children. A garden wall runs along the other side, over which I can see pomegranate trees in fruit and pergolas of vines. Far beyond are more houses, and then the sky, swept with sea breezes, and the masts of an ocean-going ship against the dome and turrets of Palladio's Redentore."

Do Thy Little Well

Art little? Do thy little well:
And for thy comfort know
The great can do their greatest work
No better than just so. —Goethe.

Bayard Taylor's Account of Iceland's Hill of the Law

part. The summit is uneven, rising as you approach the further end, until its jagged pinnacles look down on either side into chasms one hundred and fifty feet deep, where a dark, mysterious, indigo-colored water flows onward, whence or whither, none can tell."

"Near the entrance one ancient Jarl was supposed to be able to defend the whole mount, since access was impossible at any other point. A part of the rock must afterward have given way and fallen across the chasm, for it is now bridged toward the other extremity. The white falcon of Iceland (the banner) flapped loneliness . . . as we stood upon the mound where forty-eight judges sat upon the middle bench, each with a deputy before and another behind him, making one hundred and forty-four in all. At first this mound was enclosed by a circle of hazel sticks, bound with the sacred cords or fillets. The Lawgiver, who was chosen for three years, directed the proceedings. After the year 999, the Althing was opened on the Thursday between the eighteenth and twenty-third of June, and remained in session

A CERTAIN European writer, referring to the well-known passages of the Sermon on the Mount, has thought fit to give his own idea of what they ought to be. It cannot be said that his treatment of them lacks in any way in candor, as the following extract will show: "Ye have heard how in old times it was said, blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth; but I say unto you, blessed are the valiant, for they shall make the earth their throne. And ye have heard men say, blessed are the poor in spirit; but I say unto you, blessed are the great in soul and the free in spirit, for they shall enter into Valhalla."

It is unfortunate, perhaps, that the word "meek" should have attained a meaning so entirely different from what the word as used in the Sermon on the Mount was intended to convey. Modern usage has assigned to it what one writer has cleverly described as the doormat attitude, with the result that meekness in a person has come to be identified with a tendency to make it easy for others to be selfish.

When the Founder of Christianity made the famous utterance, "Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth," he referred surely to the spiritual law, which brings it about that those who put aside all striving for selfish objects and seek only to do God's will, attain without effort things which other men fail to achieve by great exertions in which every other consideration is put aside except the mere attainment of the end pursued.

This is in accordance with Jesus' further scientific statement, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." For a time, possibly, the valiant may have seemed to make the earth their throne, but thrones based on a foundation of material ambition have an unfulfilling way of toppling over when least expected, added to which their maintenance entails constant anxiety to their possessors. That power alone which is based on righteousness is enduring, and the meek, that is to say those who put aside their own will and follow the divine, alone enjoy such power. Again, it is unfortunate that the de-

MANLINESS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

scription "poor in spirit" should have come to convey to the ordinary individual a picture of a timorous person, something of the human doormat which is associated with the word "meek."

When Jesus declared, "Blessed are the poor in spirit: for their's is the kingdom of heaven," he referred, surely, to those whose sense of spiritual lack prepared the way for an understanding of the things of Spirit. It was not the Pharisees, confident in their exact observance of the ritual of the law, to whom it was profitable to unfold the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven; it was the common people who, we are told, heard Jesus gladly. They indeed were the poor in spirit, for their sense of spiritual lack caused them to throw the great Teacher and to hang upon his wondrous words. In the same way it is only those who recognize their spiritual poverty who are ready for the truth which Christian Science has to offer, for it is the same spiritual truth that Jesus taught, and is distinguished, as in the first century, by the "signs following." "This understanding," as Mrs. Eddy has said, "is not intellectual, is not the result of scholarly attainments; it is the reality of all things brought to light" (Science and Health, p. 505); and further explaining this point she writes, on page 272, "The spiritual sense of truth must be gained before Truth can be understood. This sense is assimilated only as we are honest, unselfish, loving, and meek."

The fact is that the path to the understanding of spiritual things and the harmony which accompanies this understanding, is reached by the persistent effort to let that Mind be in us which was also in Christ Jesus, a process in which the false sense of a selfhood apart from God, apart, that is, from good, must be constantly surrendered. This will entail the abandonment of human opinions, prejudices and desires, the laying aside of human will, but this need not be otherwise than a joyous process, for in surrendering the false we are laying hold of the true, we are gaining a right sense of existence and the ability to impart it to our fellows. All will have to attain this understanding at some time or another, all will have to "come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto

a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ": is there any reason why we should not start today?

What prevents humanity from making more rapid progress in this direction is the extent to which mere animal and lack of self-control is looked upon as virtue. Expression is given to this popular view in such a saying as "You don't drink and you don't smoke; you have no vices at all!" Why a man should be possessed of any vices is not explained. The human mind calmly assumes the necessity for vice and infers that its absence signifies the lack of something actually desirable. If it only stopped to think a moment it would recognize that the "vices" it encourages are proof of nothing better than a gratification of the senses and a lack of self-control. The fact is that much that the human mind considers "manly" is evidence of nothing better than animality, and if animality is the standard of manliness then Jesus of Nazareth was the most unmanly character of history. Does not Christendom, however, claim to recognize in the Nazarene a pattern to be followed? If so it would do well to inculcate the standard of manliness he taught.

True manliness, according to the Gaillean Prophet, is the constant effort to be "perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." Neither animality nor even such a prized possession as mere animal courage constituted any part of this perfection, as was plainly indicated by the Master. Love for God and man, love of Spirit, love of humanity, was what he taught and practised, the "perfect love" that "casteth out fear." True manliness is as possible to women as it is to men, for "Union of the masculine and feminine qualities constitutes completeness. The masculine mind reaches a higher tone through certain elements of the feminine, while the feminine mind gains courage and strength through masculine qualities. These different elements conjoin naturally with each other, and their true harmony is in spiritual oneness." (Science and Health, p. 57.)

Real manliness is never selfish; it seeks not its own but another's good; never sensual, recognizing as it does that "Now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is. And every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure." True manliness, finally, is never animal, for it is the reflection of Spirit; never fearful, for it realizes and exemplifies the omnipresence of divine Love, "and where love dwells, the peace of God is there."

Francesco de Miranda

One of the most picturesque figures in the struggle for South American independence was Francesco de Miranda, whose story is told in Arthur Bullard's book on Panama. Miranda was no traitor, as Bolivar judged him, but "in the supreme crisis of his life he proved a miserable failure." Like a more feminine Miranda, he saw things "rather like a dream than an assurance," and James Briggs, an English officer who served under him, characterized him rightly. Mr. Bullard thinks, when he said: "After all, this man of renown, I fear, must be considered as having more learning than wisdom, more theoretical knowledge than practical talent. He is too sanguine and opinionated to distinguish between vigor of enterprise and the hardness of intolerance."

Mr. Bullard says: "In 1779, Miranda, a youth of 23, came north and enlisted in the Continental Army. He served his military apprenticeship under Lafayette, and was present with him at Yorktown. He followed his general to Europe and enlisted again in the cause of freedom in France. He distinguished himself at Valmy and Jemappes, and rose to the rank of major-general. His name is engraved on the Arc de Triomphe. But in 1797 he fell under the displeasure of the Directory, as did all who remained true to the early ideals of the Revolution, and had to flee to England. For nine years he wandered about Europe, trying to enlist sympathy for the Spanish colonies."

Caesar's Second Invasion of Britain

"Caesar sailed at sunset on the 20th of July," so Mr. Froude begins his account of the second invasion of Britain. "He had five legions with him. He had as many cavalry as he had left with Labienus. His flotilla, swollen by volunteers, amounted to eight hundred vessels, small and great. At sunrise they were in midchannel, lying in a dead calm, with the cliffs of Britain plainly visible on their left hand. The tide was flowing. Cars were out; the legionaries worked with such enthusiasm that the transports left abreast of the war galleys.

At noon they had reached the beach at Deal, where this time they found no enemy to oppose their landing. The Britons had been terrified at the multitude of ships and boats in which the power of Rome was descending on them, and had fled into the interior. The water was smooth, the disembarkation easy. A camp was drawn out and entrenched, and six thousand men, with a few hundred horse, were told off to guard it. The fleet was left riding quietly at anchor, the pilots ignorant of the meaning of the treacherous southern air which had been so welcome to them; and Caesar advanced inland as far as the Stour. The Britons, after an unsuccessful stand at the ford of the river, retired into the woods, where they had made themselves a fortress with felled trees. The weak defense was easily stormed; the Britons were flying; the Romans were preparing to follow; when an express came from Deal to tell Caesar that a gale had risen again, and the fleet was lying wrecked upon the shore. A second accident of the same kind might have seemed an omen of evil, but Caesar did not believe in omens. The even temperament of his mind was never discomposed, and at each moment he was able always to decide, and to do, what the moment required. The army was halted. He rode back himself to the camp, to find that forty of his vessels only were entirely ruined. The rest were injured, but not irreparably. They were hauled up within the lines of the camp. He took the best mechanics out of the legions; he sent across to Labienus for more, and directed him to build fresh transports in the yards at Boulogne. The men worked night and day, and in little more than a week Caesar was able to rejoin his troops and renew his march."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1915

Reserved British Rights in Dacia Case

CERTAIN points relating to the steamship Dacia, now lying cotton-laden at Galveston, Tex., are neither controverted nor controvertible. Up to the outbreak of the European war she was an ordinary Atlantic liner, a vessel of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company's excellent fleet. Upon the outbreak of hostilities, and under the protection of international law, she was interned in a United States port. It has been reported, and it has been generally believed to be true, that in order to save losses incident to unemployment of capital, dockage, maintenance and protection, she, in common with other interned vessels of the company, was for sale. A proposal that the United States government invest \$20,000,000 in interned German steamers was widely published and discussed. In Congress a bill was introduced the provisions of which would authorize the purchase of such ships, the changing of their registry and their transfer to the American flag. This bill has been passed by the House. It is now pending in the Senate, and is understood to be supported by the full strength of the Wilson administration.

There has been, at intervals in the last six weeks, serious doubt regarding the final enactment of this measure. In one of these intervals it was announced quite unexpectedly that the Dacia had been purchased by Edward N. Breitung of Marquette, Mich., and New York city. Mr. Breitung has been identified as Edward Nicklas Breitung, mining engineer, partner of Breitung & Co., Ltd., and of E. N. Breitung & Co., of Marquette; director of the Mohawk Silver & Copper Company, the Beaver Iron Company, the Arctic Iron Company, and associated with other activities. Partly because he had not previously been known as an ocean ship owner his purchase of the Dacia aroused a curiosity in the United States which quickly spread to Great Britain. This curiosity has not been satisfied.

It appears to be the conviction of the British government that the purchase of the Dacia by Edward N. Breitung, or Edward N. Breitung & Co., is not genuine; in other words, that the transfer of the vessel to a new ownership and to another flag has not been made in good faith, but rather for the purpose of creating a precedent which would probably be used later to bring all interned German vessels in United States ports under the flag and the protection of the United States. The British government has served notice on the state department at Washington that if the Dacia sails from Galveston with a cargo of cotton under the stars and stripes she will be subject to seizure and detention until her bona fide character shall be established, if it can be established, before a prize court. Assurance, however, is given that the Dacia's cargo will be either purchased or forwarded to its destination in another vessel, and that in any event, its owners shall suffer no loss.

The British government, it should be understood and remembered, does not say that the Dacia shall be seized. It will probably seize the vessel only in an extremity. But it reserves the right to make the seizure, and, manifestly, the United States government recognizes this right, since, while insuring the cargo, it refuses to insure the ship. This is an interesting case. It is, in fact, a most important case, in view of the possibility of the enactment of a law that very likely would operate to place the United States government where the alleged private owners of the Dacia are today. What American would like to see his government in that position?

Farcical Personal Tax System Illustrated

IT APPEARS that the Illinois state board of equalization at present is wrestling with a problem growing out of returns for personal property assessment of portable possessions belonging to the inhabitants of the different counties. It might be said at the outset that Illinois is one of the very richest states in the American Union. One third of the actual value of its real estate foots up \$1,658,544,334. But a random list of counties, nevertheless, if the returns of personal property subject to taxation be taken as an indication of general conditions, shows a most deplorable state of affairs. It would appear from these returns that not a family in Jersey county possesses any household or office furniture; yet Jersey county has a population of 13,954, and raises crops to the value of more than \$2,000,000 annually.

Pulaski county has no sewing machines, no organs, no pianos, no credits, other than bank stocks, if the assessors are to be believed. And yet this county has a population of 15,650, and draws in excess of \$1,000,000 on account of its farm products annually. If the assessors are right, Kendall county, with its 10,777 inhabitants and its annual receipts of \$2,700,000 from soil products, has no sewing machines, and only three watches. The wondrously fertile and immensely rich county of St. Clair, within easy access of St. Louis and its luxurious emporiums, a county with a population of 119,870 inhabitants, and an annual crop income of \$5,000,000, to say nothing of its industrial and trade earnings, which are very large, with its chief town, a shipping point of importance, on the Mississippi river, if the assessors are to be trusted, has only four boats.

And so it goes with Hamilton, Hardin, Johnson, Pope, Stark and other counties. Some of them have absolutely nothing in the way of securities, jewelry, silverware. Diamonds are very rare indeed throughout some of these corn belt counties. Take Carroll county, for instance, if the returns are correct, its 18,035 inhabitants, although they divide nearly \$3,000,000 from product sales annually, have only \$3 worth of gold ornaments and \$57 worth of all kinds of jewelry.

Let nobody in other states smile derisively or indulge in sarcasm respecting these Illinois counties until he or she is quite certain that like conditions do not exist near home. The personal tax system seems to have been especially designed to bring about such conditions. Humor is often extracted from observation of its remarkable operations. But, in reality, it is sad that such an immoral influence should be tolerated in a nation that is striving for the promotion of public honesty and public honor. Illinois is not condemned because of this showing. That state simply represents in this particular a condition that prevails in some degree wherever the personal tax is assessed and levied.

Venezuela Also Wants Northern Banks

WITH growing interest Venezuelan business elements have observed negotiations for the establishment of branches of United States banking institutions in Argentina and Brazil, and now that the Buenos Aires bank is in operation the desire for a similar innovation in Caracas has found open expression. Venezuela is much nearer the republic of the north, geographically considered, and this is one reason why there should be closer financial relations than now exist between the United States and the most northerly nation of South America. The development of Venezuela is not, of course, on a par with that of Argentina, yet there is every opportunity for a great increase in business, providing proper measures were taken to facilitate commerce.

The present banking facilities of Venezuela are far from what they should be, according to experienced investigators now on the ground. Since Aug. 1 the rate of exchange has been at least 6 per cent, and often more, and occasionally the lack of credits in New York prevents payments at any price, says Preston McGoodwin, the United States minister at Caracas. A branch of one of the prominent banks of North America in the Venezuelan capital, or at one of the seaports would restore the necessary balance, it is claimed, and government officials are said to favor the earliest possible establishment of such an institution.

In one sense the money of Venezuela is very simple, and in another it is perplexing. The unit is the bolivar, which has the same value as the French franc, of almost 20 cents. Year in and year out the value of the United States gold dollar is practically 5 bolivares, with but a slight variation. But all financial transactions are made with the peso sencillo as their basis. The difficulty arises when one pays little bills on the street where much business is done, for here the so-called peso should be worth 4 bolivares, that is, 80 cents.

But there is also the term peso-fuerte, which is 5 bolivares, or the equivalent of the United States gold dollar. If one is not on his guard he pays, when he is told, for instance, that a certain article costs 5 pesos, 5 full gold dollars, which means just 5 bolivares out of pocket. Seasoned travelers in Venezuela advise that the best rule to observe is to assume always, when speaking of pesos, that they mean the peso of 4 bolivares, and not to pay a fuerte until this price is well understood on both sides.

The coming of a North American bank, it is said, would greatly assist in making the currency of the country more equal and since President Marqués-Bustillos is understood to favor such an institution, Venezuelan merchants are eager to hear from those who perhaps might open the way with the necessary capital.

Neutrals' and Belligerents' Rights

ANYTHING that Prof. John Bassett Moore of Columbia University may have to say about contemporary international relations will, we feel sure, be taken at home and abroad as indicative of the best-informed opinion of the United States. He has studied, taught, shaped and recorded more of the diplomatic history of his nation than any other man; and it was with him as assistant secretary of state that the present administration began its career. Had he and the secretary of state proved to be yokefellows, and had the administration retained the Columbia expert as adviser, recent national history might have been written differently.

Professor Moore, judging him by his St. Louis address, evidently has no thought that anything more than a makeshift agreement on matters of issue between the United States and Great Britain can be settled upon now, or while the war lasts. "The question," he says, "requires for its eventual adjustment a more radical solution than any of the compromises attempted in recent years have afforded;" and if the compromises of an era of peace have not proved successful, how can the adjustments of a period like the present, with such apparent necessity for warring nations to spare nothing involving preservation of national existence! Present law dealing with the matters involved is defective and in dispute. This also makes for opportunism.

Looking ahead to a time when, in the light of a terrific struggle that is ended, the nations can again come together to frame rules for traffic on the high seas, Professor Moore insists that a solution must be sought, if not in abolition of the idea of contraband, "at any rate in the adoption of a plan embracing (1) the abolition of 'conditional contraband,' and (2) a single list having been agreed upon, in the cooperation of neutrals and belligerents in the certification of the contents of cargoes, so that the risk of capture may be openly borne by those who may voluntarily assume it, and harassing 'searches' and detentions no more be heard of."

Not the slightest hint does he give that the vital problems at issue are to be settled in any other way than by post-bellum negotiations; and in this no doubt he represents the best opinion and good will of his countrymen. All disinterested citizens of the United States will, we believe, deprecate any attempt to settle, at a time when national passions may be aroused, matters that call for the rule of reason and justice.

Year of Marked Progress in St. Louis

SEVERAL steps are pointed out in our correspondence as marking distinctively the progress of St. Louis, Mo., during 1914, a progress, it is held, that is without parallel in any previous period of twelve months since the founding of that community. The events signifying this onward movement of the largest city of the United States' so-called Southwest were the successful pageant and masque, a public entertainment designed on an immense scale; the adoption of a new city charter, the voting of bridge bonds, the formation of a \$130,000,000 cotton pool originating with and put through by St. Louis men, and the passing of a parkway ordinance. The pageant and masque was presented in Forest park, site of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, on a stage 500 feet wide. The total attendance for four nights at the close of May is estimated to have been 500,000. There were nearly 50,000 reserved seats for each performance. The sum of \$67,000 was raised by popular subscription to assist in meeting the expenses, the remainder of the total cost of the entertainment, \$125,000, being met by receipts from tickets, concessions, and so on.

This is regarded as a significant achievement in that it illustrates very clearly the civic impulse of the people. No doubt it was the same impulse that brought about the adoption a month later of a new and better city charter. It was felt afterward in the vote

on the proposition to issue \$2,750,000 in bonds for the completion of the municipal or free bridge across the Mississippi river. It was unquestionably the same impulse that gave initiative to and won success for the cotton pool, and the establishment of a great central traffic parkway through the center of the city also is traceable to the revived public interest in municipal advancement that first expressed itself in the masque and pageant.

If an impartial onlooker, acquainted with the later history of St. Louis, and especially with its efforts to free itself from the coils of perhaps as oppressive a monopoly as ever was imposed upon an American city, should be asked to name the greatest of these steps, measured by their influence on the future, the bridge bond vote, we think, would be chosen without hesitation.

The completion of the municipal bridge should mean liberation for the industry, trade and commerce of St. Louis, because it must be regarded, we believe, as the first effective movement toward the overthrow of the terminal monopoly. This achievement alone, if accomplished through the civic impulse of 1914, should be sufficient to mark that as a red-letter year in the history of the Mound city.

The Folk-Theater in the United States

LADY GREGORY's arrival in the United States to share in altering ideals and conditions of the stage, together with the heralded coming of other conspicuous managers, innovators in scenic decoration, and playwrights from across the seas, indicates that one of the by-products of the war is to be an invasion of teachers from abroad bent on winning converts to modern theories of theater management.

Whether conditions in the American dramatic world are more or less propitious than a year ago for a welcome to these teachers, is a disputable point according as a person believes in the relative values of adversity or prosperity as soil in which new ideas and ideals flourish. The fortunate fact is that, however disturbed the "commercialized" and syndicated theatrical world, the alliances between the theater and the universities and colleges of the country still hold good; enterprises that conceal their fine, large ambitions under diminutive titles like "little theater" and "toy theater" are bravely fighting on; Shakespeare and Ibsen still draw crowds; and wherever at popular prices a sincere effort is made to play worthwhile dramas attendance can be counted on. As it is with the constituency responsible for these favoring conditions that Lady Gregory, Granville Barker and the other visitors from Europe would naturally first seek audience and proffer copartnership, possibly they may get their desired recognition.

Lady Gregory is reported as desirous of seeing a national theater in the United States, having its headquarters in New York city, with which state and local theaters could be formally affiliated as feeders. She also hopes to encourage reliance on folk-lore and tradition as a source of material for a distinctive folk-theater. The latter scheme undoubtedly is the more feasible under present conditions. Indeed it is the precise object of the Wisconsin society of playwrights, and could well be of any group in regions where the aboriginal Indian or the pioneer settler traditions still are available for use or where "types" of humanity exist in any considerable numbers, pocketed as it were away from the fused and assimilated mass that in becoming Americanized and modernized fast loses a sense of the values of dissimilarity.

In theory, and as we venture to predict in practise, anything like formal, social or state recognition of the theater as a necessary educational factor is more likely to come first in the town or city than it is in the state or the nation. That is the way the people of the United States usually do things. To be sure federal initiative is on the increase. Precedents of a new sort are being established by this restless generation. But the so-called folk-law of institutional evolution, especially in matters educational, is this: first, private initiative and full test of the theory, then local community indorsement, and then state and national imitation.

Boston & Maine Railroad Reorganization

THE annual report of the Massachusetts public service commission, with its recommendations to the public that it serves and to the corporations that it watches and supervises, has been read this year with unusual interest because of general business conditions that shape income and outgo of transportation companies, and also because of the counsel the commissioners proffer anent maintenance of the solvency of the Boston & Maine railroad. It is plain that the commission intends to see to it that ultimately there shall be alteration of a form of organization and system of administration that it believes to be structurally defective. Any hope of anything short of this alteration being demanded by public opinion ultimately, the commission considers "delusive." At the same time it is opportunistic. It realizes, as the public should, that conditions obtain in financial, industrial and commercial circles which should induce forbearance, prudence and conservatism, so that a maximum of restoration of values may come with any changes in the status of the company.

This policy of discretion is the likelier one to be adopted by the Governor and the Legislature, because of the trust felt by the public in such advice as comes from the public service commission with its present personnel, and also because of the confidence reposed in the new directors now in charge of the road, headed by a former chief justice of the supreme court of the state.

Standards of ethics and of law more distinctively local (and also universal) than those which for a time were dominant by authority of metropolitan financiers are likely to be decisive with the new officials. Interests of New England investors and patrons of the road are, we believe, more likely to be conserved.

The commission's report insists that any sound plan of reorganization must take into account the future status of the road's leased lines and deal with the guarantees of interest at rates impossible to earn now. The point is, we think, well taken, and solution of the ethical as well as pecuniary problems of such a readjustment will call for wisdom of a high order.

In congratulating citizens of Massachusetts and of its sister states that "the whole scheme for the monopoly of the transportation facilities of New England, in defiance of public policy and of public morals, has come to an inglorious end" the commissioners do well to add, "the burdens of past mismanagement rest heavily upon those who are charged with the responsibility of bringing about a rehabilitation." This being so, they should still be watched; but not heckled or thwarted so long as public interests are kept in view.